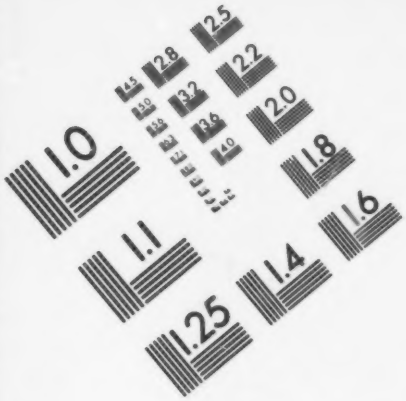

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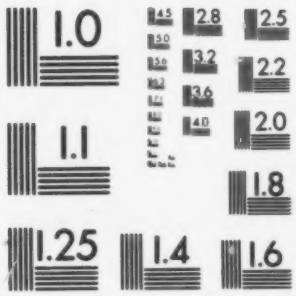

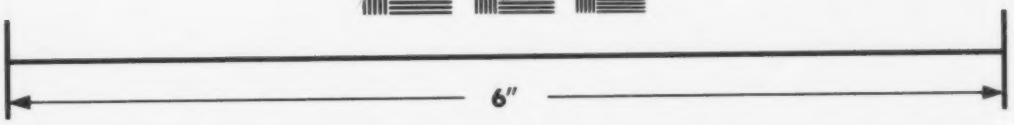

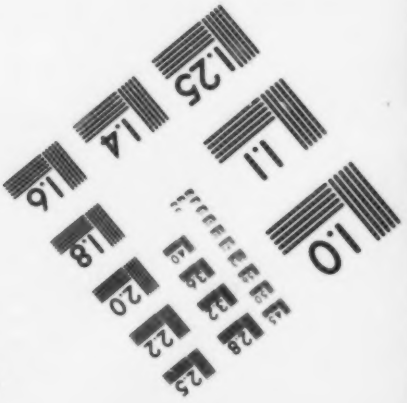

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Daily Report

East Europe

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13 June 1988

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FBIS-EEU-88-113 *13 June 1988*

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Further Reportage on 'Shield-88' Exercises

GDR's Kessler Visits Soldiers

AU0906133588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)—The staff officers and troops participating in the "Shield 88" exercise in the People's Republic of Poland distinguished themselves in defensive actions on Tuesday [7 June]. In planning and organizing combat, the members of the National People's Army, the Polish Army, the Soviet Army, and the Czechoslovak People's Army proved their military abilities to protect the peaceful construction work of their peoples. The close cooperation between the armed forces of the allies was impressively demonstrated.

In the afternoon, GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, visited the members of the National People's Army who participated in the exercise. Maj Gen Georg Loeffler reported that they have fulfilled all tasks in an exemplary way with great fighting morale at the side of the comrades-in-arms. Minister Kessler thanked the army members for the results up until now and wished them much success in the further course of "Shield 88."

On the same day, numerous friendly meetings of the participants in the exercise were held.

Polish Defense Group Observes

LD0906004988 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] The Sejm National Defense Commission has been watching the "Shield-88" exercises.

Rain and sun take turns tormenting the soldiers taking part in the alliance exercise, "Shield-88". Today the soldiers were visited by members of the Sejm National Defense Commission led by its chairman, Professor Henryk Jablonski. The deputies were interested in the progress of the exercise and the work of the staffs.

Units formed from construction and land-improvement enterprises are also taking part in the operations. They are supporting the army engineers in the construction of the defensive area.

The members of the commission talked to the employees about the conditions of their stay in the field. They also paid the signals troops a visit, where they learned about selected aspects of satellite communications. Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, who is in charge of the "Shield-88" exercise, met with the deputies.

Poland's Siwicki on End of Exercises

LD1106190888 Warsaw PAP in English 1819 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 11—Commanded by Polish Minister for National Defence Gen Florian Siwicki, the "Shield 88" exercise of allied commands and staffs was completed.

The exercise reached its objectives. Selected commands and staffs of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw-Treaty member states that had taken part in the exercise displayed an ability to correctly command and to cooperate when carrying out joint defensive operations.

After the exercise was completed, Polish Defence Minister Gen Florian Siwicki made a press statement in which he said in parts:

"The foundations of strategic and operational assumptions of our exercise were made up of principles stemming from the defensive nature of the military doctrine of the Warsaw-Treaty member states.

"We gained new experience in executing defensive operations.

"The exercise was held in conditions of developing detente in international relations.

"Improvement of the situation is an expression of the striving (for peace) on the part of many politicians and the public, but first of all, it is a result of consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, with the inclusion of the Polish proposal to jointly seek disarmament solutions and to increase confidence in central Europe.

"It is no coincidence that the Jaruzelski Plan obtained in recent days new concrete qualities in the message to participants of the 3rd session of the United Nations' General Assembly.

"Recognizing the necessity to maintain a general balance of force, Poland, together with other socialist states, strives for establishment of a security system which would be identical for all and which should be based upon the principle of lowering the level of threat."

CSSR's Vaclavik Gives Medals to Pact Envoys

LD1106012588 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, today received the heads of the delegations attending an international conference of deputy chiefs of political bodies of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states. He presented to them the medals for strengthening friendship in arms, second class. These

were conferred on them by President Gustav Husak in appreciation of their contribution to enhancing the combat might of the fraternal armies and strengthening the socialist community and friendship in combat. At the same time, he expressed the wish to those present that the joint work on the ideological sector develops well and that it contributes to enhancing the combat readiness of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Disarmament Talk Opens in Potsdam, Guests Arrive

Fischer Receives Whitehead

LD1006140588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1305 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Potsdam, 10 Jun (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer exchanged views in Potsdam today with John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state. The two politicians discussed the proceedings of the seventh Institute for East-West Security Studies annual conference, and the state of bilateral relations between the two countries. John Whitehead praised the good organization and the constructive atmosphere of the Potsdam consultations, which encourage a frank exchange of views. In his speech to the plenum, he said he wanted to express the fact that in the development of the socialist states of Europe, he sees signs for an open and trusting dialogue, and for further progress in arms control.

In the bilateral sphere, the two sides concurred in their desire for relations between their countries to reach a higher level and to assume a steady character. Ways of attaining this goal were discussed.

Beil Receives Verity

LD1106225088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Potsdam, 11 Jun (ADN)—GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil and U.S. Secretary of State for Commerce William Verity, who is in the GDR for the annual conference of the Institute for East-West Security Studies, on Saturday conducted an exchange of views on steps toward normalizing trade and economic relations between the GDR and the United States.

Dr Beil stressed the GDR's readiness to go on developing economic relations with the United States on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage, thus bringing them in line with the increasing interests of the broadest economic circles of the United States, as became clear at the ninth joint session of the GDR-USA and USA-GDR trade and economic councils in April 1988 in Washington.

Secretary Verity stressed the U.S. economy's great interest in trade with the GDR, which is expressed in the increasing participation of large U.S. concerns at the Leipzig fairs. The U.S. government wishes to support this development.

The two sides expressed the view that the GDR and the United States, as highly developed industrial states, have the necessary economic and scientific-technological potential in order to bestow new impetus to bilateral trade and economic relations. The two sides agreed on a gradual solution to problems which still exist in trade between the GDR and the United States, thus at the same time making an appropriate contribution to the flourishing development of world trade.

Taking part in the discussions were: Francis John Meehan, U.S. ambassador in the GDR; and Christian Meyer, GDR deputy foreign trade minister.

Fischer, Genscher Hold Talks

LD1106131888 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Potsdam, 11 Jun (ADN)—The foreign ministers of the GDR and the FRG, Oskar Fischer and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, met on Saturday at Potsdam for talks. At the nub of the exchange of views were those issues which had also been discussed intensively at the Potsdam meeting of the IEWSS [Institute for East-West Security Studies] as well as issues of the work of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting.

Oskar Fischer and Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed their encouragement at the increasing positive international trends as shown by the coming into force of the INF Treaty and the other results of the Moscow summit. They stressed the interest of their states in accepting no hiatus in the efforts for disarmament, and backed the speedy conclusion of the treaty on a 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons.

Oskar Fischer referred to the efforts of the GDR to promote trust, detente, and disarmament, and emphasized its interest in proceeding from zero solution to zero solution for nuclear weapons. The two ministers stressed the desire of their states for a speedy and substantial conclusion to the Vienna meeting. They agreed in assessing the proposal submitted by the Warsaw Pact states for a concluding document as a basis on which negotiations can be conducted.

Oskar Fischer and Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the possibility of a regular exchange of views in order to get to know and understand the international positions of their states, and agreed to continue this dialogue.

Genscher Gives News Conference

LD1106172388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Potsdam, 11 Jun (ADN)—FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told the international press in Potsdam on Saturday that the exchange of views with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on GDR territory was normal and useful. "It would have been difficult to understand if I, as part of my participation in the conference in Potsdam, had not met him," he said in reply to a question. The talks dealt with the negotiations of the CSCE states in Vienna. "We both agreed that the paper submitted by the neutral and nonaligned states represents a suitable basis for further negotiations," Genscher said. The consultations between disarmament

representatives of the governments of the two German states, which started some years ago, have proved themselves, and should be continued.

Asked about the Berlin International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones, Genscher affirmed that an FDP delegation led by Uwe Ronneburger, deputy chairman of the Bundestag group, would attend. Although his party rejects regional concepts, it nevertheless welcomes the opportunity of being able to explain its position at the meeting in Berlin.

178 Guests Attend

AU1306101588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Potsdam—The seventh annual conference of the New York Institute for East-West Security Studies (IEWSS) opened in Potsdam on Thursday afternoon [9 June] under the motto "New Ways to East-West Security." In his capacity as host of the meeting, which takes place in a socialist country for the first time, Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, welcomed the participants from over 20 countries, on behalf of the GDR Government, in his opening speech.

The meeting at the "Hans Marchwitza" culture house is being attended by 178 high-ranking politicians, including several foreign ministers, scientists, businessmen, diplomats, and journalists from nearly all CSCE states. The 3-day exchange of experiences focuses on how further dynamics can be carried over to the disarmament process immediately after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, and on how lasting security can be safeguarded in the world. The Potsdam East-West dialogue is characterized by the search for new approaches to the security policy of the nineties. In this connection, political, military, economic, and social aspects of the problem will be discussed. [passage omitted]

Honecker Receives Guests

LD1106184988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, this evening received participants in the seventh annual conference of the New York Institute for East-West Security Studies, in Berlin. In the Council of State building, the GDR head of state welcomed the institute's president, John Edwin Mroz, and high-ranking politicians, government representatives, parliamentarians, diplomats, businessmen, and publicists from more than 20 states, who have ended their 3-day annual meeting in Potsdam.

Erich Honecker shook hands with each of his guests, who were presented by institute president Mroz. The guests then filed into the festive hall, where other leading dignitaries of the GDR had gathered, namely SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee; Kurt Hager, member of the Council of State; Joachim Herrmann; Werner Jarowinsky; Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the Council of State; and Guenter Schabowski. Also present were Council of State Deputy Chairmen Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; Prof Heinrich Homann, chairman of the NDP; and Dr Guenther Maleuda, chairman of the DBD [Democratic Peasants Party of Germany]; Hans-Dieter Raspe, deputy chairman of the LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany]; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and Deputy Foreign Ministers Ernst Krabatsch and Kurt Nier.

Numerous heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR were present among the foreign guests.

Erich Honecker emphasized in a speech that he followed with great interest the intensive discussion on new ways toward East-West security. This subject has been a concern of people in all parts of the world for a long time. Today there was an increasing recognition that security can no longer be safeguarded at the expense of the other side, no longer in a fully armed conflict. The GDR, with its policy of dialogue, has been pursuing for years the principle of mutual talks and search for common standpoints and solutions. The GDR's invitation to the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones was also guided by this. Erich Honecker expressed the hope that the institute's responsible work for peace and peaceful cooperation of states and peoples would have lasting success.

John Edwin Mroz, president of the New York institute, on behalf of the participants in the annual conference in Potsdam, thanked the GDR and its leadership for the generosity and hospitality shown. He recalled the intention of the institute at its founding 7 years ago to bring the peoples closer together through dialogue and to help bring about peaceful competition between East and West A renewed attempt has been made in Potsdam to make a contribution toward this. Dr C.H. Berthold Beitz, honorary president of the institute, emphasized the open and frank discussion on all the urgent issues of the present day. He too thanked Erich Honecker personally for the warm hospitality. He is firmly and confidently convinced that it will be possible to live in the European home confidently in peace and friendship.

Erich Honecker and the other GDR dignitaries subsequently conducted lively discussions with the guests from all parts of the world.

Honecker Meets US, Other Guests

LD1106231788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2026 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received

participants in the seventh annual conference of the Institute for East-West Security Studies [IEWSS]. [Passage omitted]

After the speeches, numerous groups formed in the ballroom of the State Council building. Hosts and guests discussed issues on the agenda of the Potsdam meeting, and many other problems. Participants in the meeting used their meetings with the head of state and other leading GDR persoanlities to express their gratitude for the hospitality which had been shown during their stay. It was the general opinion that the GDR offered the best conditions for carrying out the conference, which continued the dialogue on problems of disarmament, international security, and cooperation, shortly after the Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow, and shortly before the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in Berlin.

Erich Honecker drank to the success of the Potsdam meeting and the participants' concern for creating more security between East and West, through better understanding and cooperation, to solve common problems of states and nations. He was joined by John Edwin Mroz, of the IEWSS, and Honorary President Dr. Berthold Beitz. [title as received]

Along with Herbert S. Okun, U.S. deputy ambassador to the UN and former ambassador to the GDR, and Donald M. Kendall (USA), chairman of the Pepsi-Cola Company, they held a three-way discussion on the results of the Potsdam dialogue. Both U.S. guests expressed their satisfaction and spoke of the good results. Erich Honecker congratulated them on this. Norwegian Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg told Erich Honecker that he had had good talks with his GDR counterpart. These concerned the very issues of arms control and disarmament on which Oskar Fischer had taken a position at the UN special session, to which he was now travelling.

In a conversation with SPD Bundestag Deputy Karsten Voigt, the initiative by the SED, the CPCZ, and the SPD to create a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe was discussed. They agreed that the coming international meeting in Berlin is of the greatest significance for their common concern and the promotion of disarmament as a whole.

Senator William S. Cohen (USA) stressed that the Potsdam meeting has been extraordinarily useful, coming after the Moscow summit. Erich Honecker reasserted the GDR's viewpoint to the U.S. politician that no time should be wasted and the path embarked on in Moscow must be continued. They agreed that further deeds for securing peace must follow the words of peaceful dialogue.

Afterward he held a friendly meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Aboimov; the head of a department of the General Staff, Nikolay Chervov; and the director of the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, Oleg Bogomolov, from the USSR. The Soviet politicians paid tribute to the good conditions in Potsdam for seeking possibilities for further agreement among experts after the Moscow summit. Erich Honecker underlined the great interest shown by the GDR in the IEWSS meeting. Everything had to be done to continue the dialogue to deepen the disarmament process, and to achieve further results to consolidate peace and international security.

Dr. Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Presidium, expressed recognition and satisfaction that the GDR is developing great initiatives to improve the international atmosphere for disarmament and detente in central Europe. This is being followed in Yugoslavia with great attention and pleasure.

Georg Von Lilienfeld, consultant to the Alfred Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach Foundation, assessed the Potsdam meeting as a success for the cause of peace. Thanks to the hosts, the atmosphere at the meeting was good at the political, psychological, and human levels, which led to a positive result.

In a conversation between the GDR head of state and Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy foreign minister, they discussed the coming International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones. The GDR and the CSSR, as socialist states on the dividing line between the two military blocs, they agreed, should continue with the initiative they started with their proposals to create a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

Erich Honecker spoke with Polish Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Taduesz Olechowski about the obligation of responsible politicians to make peace secure for the present and coming generations. The coming meeting between the youth of both countries will serve this great end.

The creation of a nuclear weapons-free zones in central Europe and in the Balkans is the common goal of the GDR and Bulgaria, it was underlined in a conversation between Erich Honecker and Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev. The guest stressed that his country will take part in the coming world meeting in the GDR capital with pleasure, and will work actively in the spirit of their joint concern.

At the end of the reception, the GDR head of state met with Jack F. Matlock, the U.S. ambassador to the USSR. They stressed the necessity to continue the dialogue between the superpowers, and between all states. Each country can and must make its contribution to securing peace, to reducing political and military confrontation, and to deepening cooperation, which is necessary and useful for all states.

Honecker Addresses Participants

LD1106192188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 11 Jun 88

["Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at a reception for participants in the 1988 international annual conference of the Institute for East-West Security Studies"—ADN heading]

[Text] Berlin, 11 June (ADN)—The text of Erich Honecker's speech is as follows:

It is a pleasure for me to welcome you warmly at the end of your deliberations. I have followed your intensive discussion on new paths toward East-West security. This topic has long moved people throughout the world. The GDR too participates with a sense of responsibility, constructively, and—in my opinion—not without success, in the search for these new paths and how to fashion them. With its allies, and in accord with all those who also want this, it is working for a world free of violence and nuclear weapons.

Man's longing for peace is as old as the existence of human life. However, attempts to create "eternal peace" foundered on those who were led by the old Latin saying: "si vis pacem, para bellum."

In our century, too, staunch fighters against fascism and war, for peace and humanity, were not heeded. The call made by Carl von Ossietzky 60 years ago to remove the diabolical nests where the instruments of war are produced in peacetime echoed emptily, like so many other appeals and warnings. In the end there were millions of dead, and misery and destruction.

Nowadays there is a recognition that security can no longer be guaranteed at the expense of one another, no longer by building up arms against each other, but only by working together. The talks held a few days ago between Mikhail Gorbachev, general Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in Moscow, were characterized by this. The agreements reached there are grounds for further hope among people in both East and West. The GDR welcomes what was agreed, as you can read in my statement on the Moscow summit. It, for its part, is making efforts to do everything to promote fulfillment of the agreements.

We take the world as it is. This means that we also see the differences, the mistrust accumulated over decades, and different views on essential issues. However, this does not prevent us from talking to one another and to search for common standpoints and solutions. With its policy of dialogue the GDR has been pursuing this principle for years.

Our country was also guided by this policy when it sent out invitations for the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones in Berlin, which will begin in a few days' time. We expect that this meeting of representatives of all continents will give strong new impetus for the continuation of efforts to reduce the nuclear danger worldwide and to eventually ban it altogether. There must be no let-up in the struggle for disarmament. The common European home in which socialist and capitalist states live and are able to get along well would thus be made more robust.

Honored guests, your visit to the GDR was short and filled with work. Even so, I hope that you will be able to take home with you an impression of the life of its citizens. Like all peoples, we want above all peace, understanding, and living conditions under which everybody can satisfy their material and intellectual needs. The policy of the government, parties, and of all social forces of my country, serves these deeply humane objectives. Despite difficult international conditions, we continue our economic and social policy. Our citizens understand this. They respond with increased performances to achieve our exacting projects, and with committed work for peace, security, and understanding.

May your responsible work to relegate war to the past, and to ensure that peace and peaceful cooperation characterize the future relations among states and nations, have great and lasting success. Let us place whatever unites us in the foreground, in the interests of a peaceful world, and let us jointly overcome whatever obstacles stand in the way.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you health and prosperity. Thank you for your attention.

Fischer Meets USSR's Aboymov

LD1106001888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Potsdam, 10 Jun (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Aboymov met for a friendly talk in Potsdam today. During the talk, the level of bilateral cooperation between the GDR and the USSR was praised, and the harmonious implementation of socialism's peace offensive was stressed. The partners in the talk agreed that the IEWSS [Institute for East-West Security Studies] annual conference in Potsdam offered a good opportunity to sound out possibilities for further strengthening of the promising trends in international relations reflected in the Washington missile agreement and the Moscow summit.

CSSR's Johanes Addresses Conference

LD1106223088 Prague CTK in English
1550 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Potsdam June 11 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes welcomed the strengthening of positive tendencies in East-West relations in his address at a three-day international conference on new ways towards East-West security in Potsdam today.

He said the task of Czechoslovak foreign policy was to help build a secure and prosperous world and a common European house. The future of Europe requires to carry on and intensify the all-European process of disarmament and detente and to consistently fulfil the final act of the Helsinki conference. Speaking about the prospects for closer East-West economic cooperation he recalled the Czechoslovak proposal submitted to the Vienna follow-up meeting to call an economic forum to Prague.

Johanes said that Czechoslovakia wants to make a concrete contribution to the creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good-neighbour relations—the initiative submitted by Milos Jakes which is linked with the plan of Wojciech Jaruzelski to limit armament and strengthen confidence in central Europe and the initiative of Erich Honecker to call an international meeting on nuclear-free zones.

The Czechoslovak representative underlined the topical nature of the proposals of the GDR's SED party, the West German Social Democratic Party SPD and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to create a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free corridor in central Europe. Johanes rejected the concept of security based on nuclear weapons and the strategy of nuclear deterrence.

Hungary's Kotai Speaks

LD1106224988 Budapest MTI in English
2021 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin/Potsdam, June 11 (MTI)—Several proposals were made for strengthening East-West political and economic relations and for mutual confidence-building at the international conference which ended in Potsdam on Saturday. Organized by the New York-based East-West Institute for Strategic Studies, [name as received] the three-day conference was attended by 180 politicians, scholars, businessmen and journalists from some 30 European countries and the United States. The participants exchanged views on the new roads leading to East-West security.

Addressing the closing plenary session, Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP Central Committee, regarded as promising the spreading recognition that several elements of East-West relations, first of all in Europe, do not comply with the interests of the states concerned. The military factor is still playing a primary role in maintaining East-West balance, he said. The conclusion and ratification of the INF Treaty should be followed by the reduction of conventional forces and armaments in Europe. Hungary, like the other small and medium-size European states, could play in many respects a useful part in relieving the spasms related to the limitation and reduction of conventional forces and armaments in Europe. As Hungary is not located in the main strategic direction, it could be an appropriate 'experimental region' for making significant unilateral steps which expressly indicate the political will but do not threaten to upset the balance of power. Hungary is profoundly interested in belonging to the first countries where the armed forces are reduced in the wake of the agreements, said the head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP CC.

Bulgaria's Ganev Comments on CSCE

AU1106153988 Sofia BTA in English
1948 GMT 10 Jun 88

["On the CSCE Process"—BTA headline]

[Text] Potsdam, June 10 (BTA correspondent)—Addressing yesterday's plenary session of the annual conference of the American Institute on East-West Security, Mr Ivan Ganev, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign affairs, emphasized that new political realities call for new thinking, for a new approach to safeguarding peace and security.

The continent will be in a position to meet the challenges of the 21st century only if it combines into mutually advantageous cooperation the socialist countries' economic restructuring and Western Europe's integration processes, he said. Mr Ivan Ganev expressed the hope that the initialing of the agreement on the establishment of formal relations between CMEA and the EC will make it possible to liberalize and ease bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the member states of the two economic organisations. Discussing the added importance which the human dimension of East-West relations is now acquiring, he stressed the common interest in turning the humanitarian sphere from a field of confrontation into a field of cooperation.

The efforts to build peace and security, to promote cooperation and good-neighbourliness in the Balkans, project the idea of the common European home at the subregional level, the Bulgarian official emphasized. This home should be built on the foundation of a desire to look for what brings us together rather than for what sets us apart, Mr Ivan Ganev said. The legitimate interests of all countries should be respected, and understanding and peaceful coexistence should be earnestly sought instead of imposing alien views and convictions on the partners.

LCY Evaluates Meeting

LD1206131288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1222 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, June 12 (TANJUG)—Assessments about improvements in the general climate in East-West relations were entirely confirmed at a conference in Potsdam last week of public figures from most countries which participate in the CSCE.

This view was presented by Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), towards the end of the three-day conference in Potsdam which had been organized by the New York Institute for Security Studies in the East and the West in cooperation with the German Democratic Republic as the host.

In Tupurkovski's view, the conference showed that what now existed was "vigorous communication in the political and scientific domain along the East-West direction." At the same time this was an opportunity also to verify the readiness for launching possible fresh initiatives.

Tupurkovski told TANJUG's correspondent that the Potsdam meeting also showed the bipolar character in the development of East-West relations. The democratization within international relations, however, opens up more space also for proposals by subjects in international life other than only those encompassed by the notion of East-West, Tupurkovski said.

He added that Yugoslavia should be "much more present in Europe" through emphasizing its nonaligned orientation and wider-spread engagement. This presence, he said, should be displayed not only within the CSCE processes and regular foreign political activities, but also through the participation in the other streams of political, scientific and cultural dialogues. One such opportunity was the meeting in Potsdam, said he.

'Arafat Sends Message

AU1306112988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 88 p 2

[ND report: "PLO Assesses the Berlin Meeting as an Important Initiative by the GDR"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and general commander of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has sent a letter to Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, which reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker: It is with great appreciation that I received your invitation to participate in the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones to be held in East Berlin 20-23 June 1988. On behalf of our Arab-Palestinian people, on behalf of my brothers, the members of the PLO Executive Committee, and on my own behalf, I would like to express warm thanks to you, your militant party, your esteemed government, and to the friendly GDR people for the invitation conveyed to us to participate in this important conference.

I take this opportunity, dear Comrade, to let you know that the PLO will participate in this important forum with a high-ranking delegation headed by myself, this being the expression of our high esteem for the valuable contributions you and your esteemed government have made to creating nuclear-free zones and to limiting these weapons. We are of the opinion that your praiseworthy contributions represent the principles promoted by the GDR, under your wise and bold leadership, with a view to furthering international detente and reducing tension between states throughout the world.

Our Palestinian people under their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, have an extremely great interest in limiting those weapons, achieving a just peace, and in participating in all constructive international efforts aimed at reducing the nuclear arms race and eradicating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, especially since Israel—with the support, financing, and scientific and technical assistance of the U.S. Administration—possesses nuclear weapons, thus threatening security, peace, and stability in both the Middle East and throughout the world.

I would like to express warm thanks to the GDR, under your wise and bold leadership, for the constant and principled help and support for the just struggle waged by our people to reestablish their inalienable national rights, their right to return home, to self-determination, and to the creation of their independent state; and I also want to express our high esteem.

I wish you much good health, happiness, and success in leading the friendly GDR people and in implementing your national goals aimed at progress and well-being.

Revolution up to the final victory!

Yasir 'Arafat

Further on UN Special Session in New York

Varkonyi Meets UN Chief

LD1006111088 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] New York, June 9 (MTI)—Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, met in New York Javier Perez de Cuellar, UNO secretary general. At the meeting the UNO disarmament session was reviewed and the constructive atmosphere of the session welcomed. It was agreed that the present favourable international atmosphere exerts a positive effect on the activities of the world organization.

Chnoupek Addresses Assembly

AU1006100288 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jun 88 pp 1, 7

[Report on speech by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, delivered at the special session of the UN General Assembly in New York on 7 June: "The Czechoslovak Initiative—A Contribution to Security and Disarmament; From B. Chnoupek's Speech at the Special Session of the UN General Assembly"—boldface passages as published]

[Text] New York (CTK Correspondent)—**"The proposal to establish a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations on the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, submitted by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, on 24 February, is our contribution to further deepening the process of all-European security."**

This was stressed by the head of the CSSR delegation, **Bohuslav Chnoupek**, minister of foreign affairs, in his speech on Tuesday [7 June] as part of the general debate at the UN General Assembly third special session on disarmament. He noted that the aforementioned proposal proceeds from the exposed location of our country in the heart of Europe, on the divide between two systems and their military-political groupings.

On this theme, he further said that the CSSR intends, in the very near future, to submit concrete suggestions for the individual spheres covered by the initiative. These should then become the subject of joint deliberations. **Regarding the military sphere, considered could be, among other things, the establishment of a zone from which the most dangerous offensive weapons would be excluded.**

B. Chnoupek recalled in his speech the feeling of the triumph of common sense following the conclusion of the historic Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles at the Soviet-American summit in Washington last December, and its recent ratification.

"The CSSR, for its part, did all it could for the successful conclusion of the talks, and to hasten the realization of the treaty," B. Chnoupek stressed. "We have committed ourselves to accept verification measures on our territory. Even before the treaty's ratification, the Soviet operational-tactical missiles with an enhanced range, that had been stationed since the end of 1983, were withdrawn from our territory. We will continue to contribute to the acceleration of the disarmament process."

The Czechoslovak minister further spoke about the need to set in motion a comprehensive system of international peace and security, which is being urged in the form of a proposal by the socialist countries for arranging international relations in the military-political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian spheres, and submitted to the UN General Assembly. He also noted the interest of the Warsaw Pact member countries in opening significant talks on a substantial reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe—from the Atlantic to the Urals—and in speeding up the advance toward a total and general ban on tests of nuclear weapons. He also mentioned the need to conclude a treaty banning and eliminating chemical weapons, which the CSSR neither owns nor produces, and achieving mutually acceptable, nonconfrontational solutions in the entire disarmament sphere.

"Czechoslovakia is determined—with its allies and friends—to do everything for the fastest possible development of a worldwide disarmament process, in all regions, while maintaining strategic stability. Our proposals and the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries encompass the entire register of contemporary disarmament problems. We are submitting them in a constructive spirit, with an effort to take into consideration the views of our partners across the negotiating table as much as possible," Minister Chnoupek said.

In the closing part of his speech, he voiced the conviction that practical progress in the worldwide dialogue on disarmament and on the military dimension of comprehensive security will be made at this session. He said that progress would be hastened by a final, truly action-oriented document, which this session should work out and approve. "Czechoslovakia, for its part, will do everything for our common work to proceed precisely in that direction and, has already helped to create an atmosphere worthy of the new millenium."

Kapllani Warns UN on U.S.-Soviet Contacts

AU1106155788 Tirana ATA in English
0800 GMT 11 Jun 88

["The PSR of Albania Denounces the Frenzied Armament Race and Hits Main Protagonists—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 11 (ATA)—At the 3rd extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which is holding its proceedings in New York on June 9, the floor was taken also by the head of the delegation of the PSR of Albania, Muhamet Kapllani, who said among others:

In spite of the fuss made on disarmament in and out the UNO, the world not only did not see any disarmament but the armament race has continued at faster rates assuming qualitatively new proportions. The main protagonists of this frenzied armament race are the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, which, together with their military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, cover about 800 billion dollars of the world military expenditure.

The PSR of Albania more than once, has voiced its resolute stand against the policy of blocs, which are the main factor of the confrontation and the colossal arms arsenal existing in Europe, which has aroused that spirit of hostility and lack of confidence among the European countries. Recently, we are witnesses of different evaluations sometimes even euphoric ones on the Soviet-American agreement on euromissiles, which even when realized will eliminate only a very small part of the gigantic nuclear arsenal the superpowers have in Europe and around it. It would have taken real values [as received] if it was followed with other important and efficient steps toward disarmament. There is no reason to show enthusiasm also for the latest ideas of the superpowers for allegedly great reductions of the arsenal of their strategic weapons. It seems we have to do more with a delayed step to eliminate the superstocks of these weapons. This measure too, in essence, aims at preserving the equilibrium of force which implies a kind of security for themselves, whereas for the others, the permanent threat of mass annihilation stands as a Damocles' sword.

Actually there is much talk on the contacts and negotiations between the two superpowers. Frequently they are presented as the only hope to avoid the war and save peace. We think that the institutionalization of the meetings between the superpowers in a forum, which can take compulsory decisions for others, too, is dangerous and must not be accepted.

After he spoke on the development of the events in different regions of the world, the representative of the PSR of Albania said:

The PSR of Albania estimates as a realistic stand and in compliance with their peoples' interests, the decision adopted by some countries not to allow the stationing of nuclear weapons in their territories or for the prohibition of anchoring in their ports of the warships of the superpowers equipped with nuclear weapons.

As a European and Mediterranean country, Albania follows with special attention every development that impairs the interests of peace and security on our continent and region. We, just as many other states of this basin, cannot fail to point out the danger that the constant presence and growth of the navies of the United States and the Soviet Union in the Mediterranean poses. In more than one case this presence has menaced the freedom and independence of the Mediterranean countries, peace in the region. The interests of the Mediterranean peoples and of the peace and stability in the region and broader, require the withdrawal of the fleets of the superpowers from the Mediterranean.

In conclusion, Comrade Muhamet Kapllani said:

The PSR of Albania is a tiny country which has no foreign base or soldier. This is also sanctioned in its constitution. There is no doubt that this serves its freedom and independence and at the same time is also a concrete contribution to the cause of the preservation of peace and security in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and broader.

Vietnamese Delegation on Official Visit

Received by Bekteshi

AU1006140388 Tirana ATA in English
0750 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 10 (ATA)—The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Besnik Bekteshi, received on June 9 the delegation of the State Committee of Science and Technique of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by the chairman of this committee, Dang Huu and had a warm and friendly talk with it.

Present at the meeting were Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Committee of Science and Technique, and Zeqi Agolli, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

Scientific Agreement Signed

AU1006140988 Tirana ATA in English
0755 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 10 (ATA)—The 8th session of the joint commission on the technical and scientific cooperation between the P.S.R. of Albania and SR of Vietnam

The proceedings of this congress and the decisions it will take will further promote the party's great work for women's emancipation. It will give fresh impetus to its vigor and mobilization in labor and will further promote the construction of socialism in our country. On this occasion, I bring to you, comrade delegates, and through you to all the heroic women of our country, most ardent greetings and very best wishes for the successful conduct of the proceedings of the Tenth Congress of the Women's Union of Albania from the AWP Central Committee, in the name of the entire party. [applause]

The party has always seen women as a great force in society, not only because of their numbers, but because of their potential and vitality. The noble patriotic feelings of our people, their rich and noble culture, their great moral and political values, and their revolutionary spirit have always reposed in and been borne by women. The achievement of the party and of women themselves have raised this mission to the level of a conscious activity directed toward the country's development and progress.

The freedom and independence of the homeland could not have been won without women's active participation and distinguished contribution. The power of the people could not have been established and could not have stood firm. The militant unity of the people could not have been forged, and the new socialist life we enjoy could not have been built. Inspired by the party, women overcame the backwardness of centuries, abandoned old ways of thinking, bravely and courageously rejected the dogmas of religion, and the prejudices of enslaving canons of law which oppressed and overshadowed life in the past. Women today have become a major constructive and creative force, equal to other members of socialist society, and they truly enjoy all the rights this society guarantees. The role of women in the militant organization of the Albanian Women's Union is closely tied to all our historic victories. Their sweat and effort, together with that of the people, is embodied in the magnificent economic and social transformation of the nation. In the course of this deeply revolutionary transformation, unprecedented changes have taken place in the lives of Albanian women. Their thorough emancipation has been achieved, one of the most magnificent achievements of the party, and one of the deepest changes in the life of our society.

The ideologist and architect of this monumental achievement was and remains our great and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha [applause, shouts of "Party, Enver, we are always ready"], the eightieth anniversary of whose birth will be magnificently celebrated by the party and people this year. At the head of the party, he struggled with ardor and a sense of communist principle for the social and political awakening of women throughout his life, hurling women into the revolution and the socialist construction of the country, and defending their freedoms and rights as a sacred cause of the party. Comrade Enver was the inspirer of all the great socialist transformations which unleashed the colossal energies of Albanian women, and enabled them to assume the place they deserve in our society. The achievement of emancipating Albanian women will stand for centuries, just as all the historic achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha will last eternally. [applause]

Comrade delegates, the Ninth Party Congress gave the people a major program for the development and progress of the country on the road of socialist construction. The workers class, the cooperativist peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, young people, and our heroic working women, involved in a range of revolutionary movements, are working with enthusiasm and a militant spirit to bring to life the historic decisions of the Ninth Party Congress. During this period, important achievements have been recorded in all fields of the economic and social development of the country which testify to the optimism and unshakable determination of our working people to perform in time the tasks of the eighth 5-year plan. We have great tasks ahead of us and important goals to achieve in connection with the further development of industry, agriculture, transportation, and other branches of the economy, strengthening the defense of the homeland, introducing new technologies, achieving efficiency in production, ensuring the progress of science, culture, and education, in improving the people's supply of goods and services, in refining socialist relations in production, and continually improving the prosperity of the working masses. Attaining these goals demands a deeper understanding and fuller awareness of the political situation, and of the demands presented by the general development of society; it requires greater mobilization from the entire party and people, and courage and determination to overcome difficulties that emerge.

As a powerful instrument of the party, the organization of the Albanian Women's Union has a significant and irreplaceable role to play. It is its task, with educational work of the highest professional standards, to further deepen women's political and ideological awareness, their educational, cultural, technical, and professional qualifications, through a militant spirit in labor and the life of society. Building socialism promotes the emancipation of society, and the emancipation of women alongside it. It is in continual development, and progresses and rises in accordance with the new standards of the time. At present, emancipation is assuming on a new meaning among us, and has become a matter for us all, presenting us with ever greater demands. Comrade Ramiz Alia has said that emancipation today means more culture, more knowledge and science, and means an active role and creative thought in order to work successfully.

The party is glad to see that the great revolutionary movement of emancipation is ever increasingly involving the broad masses of women. They constitute a major resource in the production sphere. In some branches and sectors of the economy, they make up the main working

was held in Tirana from June 5 to 9, 1988 and the respective protocol for technical scientific cooperation between the two countries for 1989-1990 was signed.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian party by the chairman of the Committee of Science and Technique, Ajet Ylli, and for the Vietnamese one by the chairman of the State Committee of Science and Technique Dang Huu. Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations, as well as head of departement at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agolli. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

The protocol foresees the cooperation between the two countries and the exchange of experience in the fields of agriculture, industry, health service, fishing,etc.

Visit Paid to Martyrs Cemetery

AU1006141088 Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 10 (ATA)—The delegation of the State Committee of Science and Technique of the SR of Vietnam, headed by the chairman of this committee Dang Huu, paid homage to the martyrs' graves of the nation and laid a bouquet of flowers on the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha, on June 9.

In this ceremony the delegation was accompanied by the vice-chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Agim Kroi, and the vice-chairman of the Committee of Science and Technique, Ramadan Garo. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

Delegation Departs 10 June

AU1006185588 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] The delegation of the State Committee For Science and Technique of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by its chairman Dang Huu, left Albania today.

The delegation was seen off at Rinas Airport by Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Science and technique; Zeqi Agolli, department head at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other comrades.

Le Ngoc Thanh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

During its stay in our country the delegation was received by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai, who had friendly talk with the delegation about the development of agriculture in our country and cooperation in this field between the two countries.

The Vietnamese guests also visited various scientific and socio-cultural institutions and industrial centers in the districts of Tirana, Kruje, Lushnje, Gjirokaster, and Sarande.

Alia Greets Philippines' Aquino on National Day

AU1106160188 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message to Corazon Aquino, President of the Republic of the Philippines:

On the occasion of your National Day, in the name of the Albanian people and of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and on my own behalf I convey warm greetings and sincere wishes to you and the Philippines people for their prosperity and the country's progress.

Women's Congress Starts Proceedings

AU0606114388 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 6 (ATA)—Amidst a great revolutionary enthusiasm, the 10th Congress of the Women's Union of Albania began its proceedings in the Palace of Congresses, today morning, at 9.00 o'clock.

Those present, delegates from all the parts of the country, foreign delegations as well as other invitees, received with ovations the entrance in the hall of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and other leaders of the party and state.

The president of the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, Lumturi Rexha, submitted the report.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the member of the Political Bureau of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, greeted the congress.

The greeting of the Central Committee of the party and the report were often punctuated by the enthusiastic applauses and ovations of the delegates.

Carcani Greets Congress

AU0606195488 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Speech by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Tenth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union in Tirana on 6 June—recording]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates, our entire party and people, alongside all the women of our country, share in the great happiness roused by the Tenth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union. This is a further important event, not only in the life of Albanian women, but in the life of our whole society.

and creating force. Women comrades who are most active in the political life of the nation are at the fore; they fight to weld and forge even further the great unity of the people, to continually develop socialist democracy, and to strengthen the power of the people. They apply and pass on progress in production, and technology; they master and apply science, and affirm everywhere the best cultural, moral, civil, and socialist values. The revolutionary women of our country, educated by the party, cannot and do not wish to reconcile themselves to old-fashioned methods of labor and management, to bureaucratic delays in solving problems, to shortcomings in the maintenance and administration of socialist property, but combat energetically against all these signs. They must also become even more conscientious in labor, meeting today's production demands, in the front ranks of the struggle to improve productivity and quality of production, to tighten the savings regimen, and enforce discipline and regularity at work. With their revolutionary attitude, their tireless labor and struggle, and their talents and abilities, women have always deserved the appreciation and high esteem of the party and the people. As active participants in society, they are militant today, with the whole of their personalities, on every front of socialist construction and in the defense of the homeland. They are workers and cooperativists, biologists and agronomists, doctors and teachers, artists and writers, soldiers and officers, and managers and leaders, up to the highest forums of the party and state.

In the future too, the party will struggle with all its strength to breach every conservative bulwark, to overcome every sign of disparagement and distrust of women's capabilities, and to ensure for them the place they deserve in our socialist society. Respect for women, and a higher place for women in general as a consequence, benefit the development and progress of the nation, and the level of emancipation of society.

The state has created many opportunities for women to educate themselves, to acquire culture, and continually raise their level of knowledge. Achievements in this field have been great, and are evident in all spheres of women's activity, in labor and production, in society and family life. But they must be exploited better and with more effectiveness. In particular, women must raise the level of their qualifications, and become more skilled in their labor and professions, to respond better to the demands of contemporary technology. Education and culture give women, like all other members of society, those powerful weapons which enable them to progress onward, to raise their general level of qualification, to enrich and deepen their spiritual world. More care must be especially shown for women in the countryside, so that they may progress further and faster, in production and in the family, in social relations, in raising children, so that the differences between town and countryside will be reduced in the field of women's emancipation as well.

As ever, in the future too, the party and all its instruments will struggle against outmoded mentalities and alien influences, against backward customs, and remnants of religion that offend against women's personalities and hamper their progress. Women make a great contribution to the class struggle that is being waged in the field of ideology, to the maturation, education, and forging of our people, to affirming standards of socialist morality, and to the new philosophy of life. The experience they have gained is very rich. The party trusts that women and their militant organization will always stand in the front rank of this struggle, and will show the same courage and determination which they expressed when they overthrew the old canons of law, when they tore down the churches and mosques, achieving a great victory that was unprecedented in their history. [applause]

The party and the power of the people have ensured ever better conditions in order to lighten women's work. They have devoted put all their physical and mental energies to the service of the homeland. Their achievements have been great, but must be further consolidated, for there are still problems, for whose solution we must all work together, including the women's organization.

There is no reason why some villages should still lack kindergartens and day nurseries, and why health services for mothers and children should still not be satisfactory, and why retail and communal service sectors should not meet on time the demands of women, as citizens and housewives. Weaknesses and defects in this field testify to narrow thinking, and shortcomings in the management and direction of labor on the part of state and economic authorities. These bodies must examine party guidelines and government decisions more closely, and take steps to apply them in full. They must not consider women's just demands as pretentious, or be complacent and content with what has been achieved hitherto. Further measures will be taken by state and economic bodies to improve conditions that alleviate women's lives, and bring work in the family further into society. This must be seen in close connection with the further participation of all members in society, especially men, in such work. The old, backward mentality, according to which all the work of the household falls to women, must be determinedly fought. Party committees and organizations, social organizations, the Democratic Front, the trade unions, and the youth organization have a wide sphere of activity here to train and educate our people into a conception of women, of their women comrades at work, their mothers, and sisters.

Our people have always respected women, as the mother and educator of the younger generations, but the years of socialism have given new content and a wider scope to mothers' educational role. This is an important mission, and as such has always deserved particular attention, not only from the women's organization, but from the party, the state, and the whole of society. The Albanian mother has brought up the younger generations in the wonderful

traditions of our people, and has planted in the roots of the nation that great vitality and strength without which it would have been utterly unable to confront the waves of assimilation which history savagely threw against our territories in past centuries.

They, and all our people, are right to pride themselves when they see young people today growing up healthy, and advancing determinedly on the road of socialism and the revolution, characterized by passion for knowledge and culture, and with pure civil and moral characters. In this way, the younger generation of our Socialist Albania will grow, and will be educated and forged in the future too. [applause]

All our society, school, family, the women's organization itself, is interested in Marxist-Leninist upbringing. This is a complex, delicate, and difficult process, that calls for wide knowledge of modern physical, psychological, educational, cultural, spiritual, and social developments. It demands that that party bodies and organizations, and social and mass organizations should eliminate signs of paternalism in relations with young people, and combat the excessive attention and sentimental attitudes of parents, who smother young people's personalities, thwart their initiative, and point them toward easy roads in life.

Dear comrade delegates, in working and fighting to promote the development of the economy, and to continually increase the prosperity of the people, our party and state are closely following the course of international events. They draw conclusions and set out the necessary standpoints and measures that will help the construction of socialism and the defense of our country. Our foreign policy has always served the high interests of our people and homeland, the preservation of the freedom, sovereignty, and independence of the nation, securing of conditions of peace for the construction of socialism in Albania, and the performance of our internationalist duties, responding in this way to the aspirations of the peoples who are fighting for freedom and independence, for peace and national sovereignty, and for social progress. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has always supported peoples who oppose the aggressive and warmongering policies of American imperialism and Soviet socialimperialism, national oppression, capitalist exploitation, colonialism and racism. It has condemned and opposed all the efforts of the imperialist powers and reactionary forces to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and violate sovereign rights. This just and principled policy has further strengthened the international position of Socialist Albania and the respect accorded to it by all progressive peoples and countries in the world.

The women of our country, who have always decisively supported our party's foreign policy, and who have been led and inspired by it, alongside their mass organization, the Women's Union of Albania, will raise higher the spirit of solidarity with women throughout the world who are fighting for national and social liberation, for freedom and democracy, and for their rights. [applause]

Dear comrades, your congress will no doubt give greater impetus to the labor and activity of women within their organization. Let the echo of this congress reach all the women of Albania, wherever they live and work. Let it give them enthusiasm and let your commitment give further encouragement to the women of our country, so that they all together, with the party at their head, will march toward new heights, to promote the construction of socialism, the defense of the homeland, and the great task of women's emancipation. [applause]

Long life the heroic women of Albania, and the Tenth Congress of their militant organization. [applause] Long live the AWP and its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head. [applause, shouts of "Party, Enver, we are always ready"]

Mladenov Returns From New York UN Session

AU1106151588 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov returned today from New York, where he had taken part in the work of the third special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament problems.

At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was met by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and other officials.

Activities Mark Space Flight With USSR

Meeting Held in Sofia

AU1006122688 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jun 88 p 1

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO report: "A Meeting in the Capital" to mark the launching of the Bulgarian-Soviet joint space flight on 7 June]

[Text] Long before the scheduled hour of the space flight, the atmosphere in the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Sofia is filled with joyous excitement.

A few seconds before the launch everyone is holding his breath and staring at the television screens especially installed for the event. When the spaceship lifted off and was launched into space, spontaneous applause erupted in the hall. Wishes for a successful flight, cheerful smiles and tears expressed the emotions evoked by the happy event.

Immediately after the launching, there was a meeting of the Sofia public devoted to the second Bulgarian space flight. It was attended by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, by Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Sofia, and by representatives of sociopolitical and mass organizations.

Academician Mako Dakov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and chairman of the National Committee for Space Research and Utilization, delivered a speech in which he dealt with the exceptional importance of the second Soviet-Bulgarian space flight which justifiably inspires all Bulgarians with greater self-confidence and national pride.

In his greetings address to the participants in the meeting Academician Vsevolod Avduyevskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation, which is in our country in connection with the joint space flight, stressed in his speech that Bulgaria is one of the leading countries working in space research and makes an essential contribution to the development of contemporary space science. Manned flights are supreme achievements in this area and therefore the second Bulgarian-Soviet flight is particularly satisfactory, the Soviet guest pointed out.

The participants in the meeting sent a telegram to the cosmonauts.

Zhivkov Greets Bulgarian Cosmonauts

AU1006104288 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 June 88 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the Bulgarian-Soviet crew of the space ship Soyuz TM-5 launched on 7 June, carried in a special edition of RABOTNICHESKO DELO entirely devoted to the space flight]

[Text] I most sincerely greet the Bulgarian-Soviet space crew. This is the second time that a Bulgarian citizen is flying into space, side by side with experienced Soviet cosmonauts. This is a remarkable new event in the development of overall Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation.

I wish the crew the excellent accomplishment of the difficult scientific program and a successful return to our home planet—the earth.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov.

Zhivkov Speaks to Cosmonauts

AU1006195288 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1905 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Summary from poor reception] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1905 GMT on 10 June carries a 5-minute live relay of a conversation between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and the joint Soviet-Bulgarian crew on board the Mir Orbital Space Station.

Zhivkov begins by saying that he wishes "to inform you that the whole of Bulgaria is following your flight with a great patriotic and international upsurge." He asks if all is in order, to which the Bulgarian cosmonaut Aleksandrov answers in the affirmative.

Zhivkov then asks the Soviet crew members how Bulgarian cosmonaut Aleksandrov is carrying out his duties. A Soviet cosmonaut replies in Russian that "today's full working day has shown that Aleksandur (Aleksandrov) is coping well with his duties and, what is the main thing, is filled with a desire to carry out the program to a very high standard."

Zhivkov asks an indistinct question about the Bulgarian apparatus on board, to which the reply is also indistinct. Zhivkov then asks if the Bulgarian "space menu" is to the cosmonauts' taste, to which a Soviet crew member replies in Russian that the Bulgarian dishes that they have tried are very much to their liking.

Zhivkov then says "Time precludes us from carrying on our conversation further, but we will continue it in Bulgaria. But now we wish you a happy landing on mother Earth, we embrace you, greet you, and wish you a successful experiment, dear comrades."

Aleksandrov replies "Thank you, Comrade Zhivkov. I want to promise you that we will carry out the entire scientific research program to a very high standard. I also want to thank you for the high trust that has been placed in me, together with the Soviet cosmonauts, to carry out our program named "Shipka," which once again confirms the friendship between our two peoples, strengthened so many years ago on the peaks of Shipka."

Zhivkov thanks Aleksandrov and says "Until our meeting in Bulgaria." The cosmonauts thank him, and the live relay ends at 1910 GMT.

Press Greets Establishment of CEMA-EC Ties

AU1006102788 Sofia BTA in English
0748 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 10 (BTA)—Bulgaria is taking a very active part in international socialist division of labor. It is also open to cooperation with the countries of the Common Market. There have been a number of successful joint projects, Mr. Marin Marinov, deputy secretary of the CMEA, answered a question put to him by a reporter of the NARODNA ARMIYA daily on Bulgaria's role in the process of normalizing the relations between the two economic communities.

Mr. Marin Marinov, who endorsed the declaration for establishing official relations between the CMEA and the EEC in Moscow on behalf of the CMEA, said in an interview for RABOTNICHESKO DELO that this declaration has been made possible in the conditions of the new political climate and that at the same time it opens a new stage in the relations between the two communities-a stage of long-term cooperation.

Both Mr. Marin Marinov and Mrs. Bistra Dimova, doctor of economic sciences, who comment on the event in KOOPERATIVNO SELO, stress the importance of the restructuring in the socialist countries in the activization of European economic cooperation.

Noting the rapid broadening of the economic contacts between the the CMEA and the EEC which has recently taken place, the press stresses that the declaration is an act corresponding to the modern international conditions. It expresses the expectation that this declaration will also encourage bilateral economic contacts, assuming that its signing will be followed by contracts between the Western European Community and the separate CMEA countries.

Leaders' Public Appearances 2-10 Jun

AU1206160088 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 4-10 June monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received in Sofia on 4 June R. P. Fedorov, Gorbachev's special envoy and deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department. (Sofia BTA in English 1801 GMT 4 Jun 88) On 10 June he held a 5-minute conversation by radio with the Bulgarian Cosmonaut Aleksandur Aleksandrov and his Soviet colleagues on board the Mir Space Station. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1905 GMT 10 Jun 88)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Sofia on 6 June the heads of the delegations to the meeting of the Administrative Council of the International Radio and Television Organization. (Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 6 Jun 88) On 7 June he departed from Sofia on an official and friendly visit to Tehran, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 7 Jun 88) where he held talks the same day with Prime Minister Musavi. (Sofia BTA in English 1739 GMT 7 Jun 88) In Tehran on 8 June he was received by President Khamene'i. (Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 8 Jun 88) Atanasov and his delegation ended their talks in Tehran on 9 June and departed from Iran, (Sofia BTA in English 1741 GMT 9 Jun 88) stopping briefly in Tbilisi en route, (Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 9 Jun 88) and arriving in Bulgaria the same evening. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jun 88)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, returned to Bulgaria on 5 June from a visit to Poland. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 88)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met in Sofia on 4 June with Karel van Miert, president of the Belgian Socialist Party. (Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 4 Jun 88) On 9 June he received the participants in the 15th session of the international Varna Philosophy School, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 Jun 88) and on 10 June received separately the Soviet delegation that attended the Varna Philosophy School session. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Jun 88)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a national day reception at the British Embassy in Sofia on 9 June. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 Jun 88) Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, departed from Sofia on

5 June for Moscow in connection with the Bulgarian-USSR space flight. (Sofia BTA in English 1552 GMT 5 Jun 88) He was present in Baykonur at the launch of the joint Soviet-Bulgarian space mission on 7 June. (Sofia BTA in English 1420 GMT 7 Jun 88)

Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, departed for the FRG on 5 June at the head of a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 88) and on the delegation's activities in the FRG were reported on 9 June. (Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 9 Jun 88)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a plenum in Sofia on 10 June of the All-National Committee of the Environmental Protection Movement that called a national environmental conference for 26 July. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 88)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, met in New York on 5 June with Balkan foreign ministers and with Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey. (Sofia BTA in English 1822 GMT 5 Jun 88) Mladenov delivered a speech in New York on 10 June at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jun 88)

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, attended a reception at the Italian Embassy in Sofia on 2 June to mark Italy's National Day. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 88 p 2) In Sofia on 5 June he attended the opening of the 63d session of the International Organization for Radio and Television. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 88) Also on 5 June Yotov departed for the USSR in connection with the Bulgarian-USSR space flight. (Sofia BTA in English 1552 GMT 5 Jun 88) He was present in Baykonur at the launch of the joint Soviet-Bulgarian space mission on 7 June. (Sofia BTA in English 1420 GMT 7 Jun 88) In Moscow on 10 June Yotov attended a reception given at the Bulgarian Embassy to mark the joint space mission. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jun 88)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, received Prof Ludwig Mecklinger, minister of health of the GDR, in Sofia on 7 June. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jun 88 p 2)

Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Committee on Quality, attended a seminar in Sofia on 3 June on methods of car production. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jun 88 p 2) In Kazanluk on 5 June he attended the traditional annual rose festival. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 88 p 2)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, science, and education, conferred the awards at the Sofia International Book Fair on 3 June. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jun 88 p 6) In Sofia on 5 June he attended the opening of the 63d session of the International Radio and Television Organization. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 88) In Sofia on 6 June he was present when Premier Atanasov received the heads of delegations to the International Radio and Television Organization council session. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Jun 88)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met with Ya'qub Ziyadin, secretary general of the Communist Party of Jordan, in Amman on 3 June, and talked in Mukhtara, Lebanon, on 4 June with Walid Junblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon. (Sofia BTA in English 1536 GMT 5 Jun 88) On 5 June he returned with his delegation to Bulgaria. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 88)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee attended in Brushlyan Village on 3 June the official commissioning of a new pig-breeding farm. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jun 88 p 6)

Spokesman Supports Soviet Stance on Summit

AU1006100888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jun 88 p 1

[Miroslav Fladr report: "On the Course of Inspections"]

[Text] Prague—The stands expressed at the Soviet-American summit in Moscow also express our views, and we fully support them, Dusan Rovensky, spokesman for the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at his meeting with journalists in Prague on Tuesday [7 June].

He added that the results of the Moscow talks prove that Mikhail Gorbachev's program of 15 January 1986, calling for a world without nuclear weapons by the year 2000, is realistic. He emphasized, in particular, the exchange of ratification papers for the Soviet and American Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, which immediately affects us.

The tripartite agreement between the CSSR, the USSR, and the GDR on inspections, as well as the Czechoslovak-American agreement on inspections, came into force simultaneously with that ratification. Czechoslovakia is ready to fully comply with its obligations arising from these agreements and to actively assist in their implementation, the spokesman stressed.

In June, within 30 days of the coming into force of the Soviet-American treaty (1 June 1988), the Soviet Union and the United States will exchange and assess the list of inspectors and members of air crews, and Czechoslovakia has the right to deliver its opinion on the list. The CSSR will grant permanent [trvala] visas (valid for 24 months) to the approved inspectors and members of aircrews. Within 25 days of the coming into force of the agreement, it will issue a permanent authorization for U.S. aircraft to fly over and land in Czechoslovakia while carrying inspectors to and from the country. In the period between the 30th and the 90th day of the validity of the treaty, some sort of a "stocktaking" of missiles and missile bases will take place. As is known, in Czechoslovakia there is only the base near Hranice in Moravia that is subject to inspection. All 39 Soviet missiles that had been stationed there have already been withdrawn and taken to the place of their liquidation in Sary Ozek in Kazakhstan. In this connection, D. Rovensky said that the base has been transferred to the administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

As to the modalities of inspections: The American side is obliged to announce its intention to carry out an inspection 16 hours in advance at the latest. The point of entry is the Prague-Ruzyne international airport. Following the passport and visa procedures upon arrival, the Americans' equipment and materials will be inspected (with Czechoslovak agencies attending the check along with Soviet representatives). The Czechoslovak state will provide overall care for the American inspectors (transportation, accommodation, permanent communication with the U.S. Embassy in Prague). The inspection will last 24 hours, but it can be extended by an additional 8 hours.

The spokesman for the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs also spoke about the forthcoming international conference on nuclear-free zones, which will open in Berlin on 20 June. He said that we highly value the initiative of Erich Honecker to convene this conference, which could give a boost to the dialogue on setting up nuclear-free zones, not only in Europe, but all over the world. D. Rovensky stressed that such zones contribute to the principle of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and to trust among states in general and appreciated in this connection the promulgation of the South Pacific as a nuclear-free zone.

Jakes, USSR's Mesyats Discuss Restructuring

LD1106011288 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Valentin Mesyats, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow party obkom, in Prague today. During a cordial and comradely conversation they informed each other about some topical questions of party work in putting into practice the conclusions reached at the respective congresses of the two fraternal parties and in carrying out economic and social restructuring in the two fraternal countries. Milos Jakes stressed the importance of the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee for increasing the activity of Communists and all working people in fulfilling the demanding tasks of the current stage of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia.

Valentin Mesyats talked about findings and experiences acquired by the Moscow party obkom in the process of restructuring and singled out the importance of preparations for and the holding of the coming 19th all-union party conference.

Milos Jakes and Valentin Mesyats voiced the two sides' interest in the development of mutual contacts and cooperation between enterprises and organizations of the two countries.

Chnoupek To Pay Visit to Cuba, Nicaragua

LD1006123988 Prague CTK in English 1124 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 10 (CTK)—Czechoslovak-Cuban relations are developing intensively in all spheres, and active political contacts exist also between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua, Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry

Spokesman Dusan Rovensky told CTK today on a forthcoming visit of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Cuba and Nicaragua on June 11-18.

He said that the Czechoslovak and Cuban Communist Parties and states have identical views on the fundamental issues of the building of socialism, international issues and the international communist and working class' movement.

Forthcoming talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca Peoli are expected to create prerequisites for further development of bilateral relations, Dusan Rovensky pointed out.

The talks in Nicaragua will focus both on international topics and bilateral contacts, he said, adding that Czechoslovakia provides support for this country's efforts at a constructive peaceful solution of the situation in Central America.

Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan relations are developing also in the economic and cultural spheres, and the forthcoming visit of the Czechoslovak foreign minister will undoubtedly contribute to their further deepening, Dusan Rovensky pointed out.

Joint Commission With Austria Views Relations

AU1306100988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Discussing Expansion of Cooperation; General Joint Czechoslovak-Austrian Commission Has Met"]

[Text] Prague—The eighth session of the General Joint Czechoslovak-Austrian Commission, presided over by Evzen Vacek and Erich Schmid, deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the Republic of Austria, was held in Prague at Cernin Palace on 9-10 June 1988.

In the opening talk the two representatives exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations and the current international situation, and stressed the two countries' contribution to the deepening of the all-European process of strengthening security and cooperation. They noted that the mutual Czechoslovak-Austrian cooperation has recently become intensified and affirmed their interest in its comprehensive development. The information supplied by the Czechoslovak side on the proposal by Milos Jakes of last February on the establishment of a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations on the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states was received with great attention and interest.

The commission discussed a package of consular, visa, and legal issues, addressed possibilities pertaining to the expansion of economic, industrial, and trade cooperation oriented toward higher forms of economic collaboration. It assessed as positive the development of cooperation in the sphere of culture and discussed the setting up of mutual cultural centers. It also expressed appreciation for the work of experts on the joint Wolfsthal-Bratislava hydroelectric scheme.

The two sides stressed the importance of the 1982 agreement on nuclear facilities and discussed the further course aimed at increasing the flow of information about the safety of nuclear power plants.

During its deliberations the commission proceeded from results achieved by groups of experts, which were established last July on the basis of talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Alois Mock, ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the Republic of Austria.

The talks had a pragmatic and constructive character, were held in an atmosphere of succesfully developing good-neighborly relations, and were an important contribution to the development of mutual relations prior to the official visit by Franz Vranitzky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, to the CSSR.

Economic Committee With GDR Concludes Session

AU1006171788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 88 p 6

[Text] Prague (ADN)—From 6 to 8 June 1988 the 29th session of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and the CSSR was held in Prague. The delegations were headed by Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the CSSR Government.

The deliberations focused on the measures to deepen economic relations between the two countries, which had been agreed upon during the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Berlin on 10 March 1988.

Referring to the work in the future, they agreed to implement, as soon as possible, qualitatively new production tasks in microelectronics, flexible automation solutions, control engineering in machine tool and textile machinery construction, cooperation in agricultural machinery construction and highly polymeric materials, specialization in chemical fiber production, and deepening of olefin cooperation. For this purpose, the economic committee agreed on concrete working measures.

By extending cooperation in these fields, especially in the key technology sectors, an effective contribution is being made to increasing the performances of the two national

economies on the basis of the increasingly complete use of the advantages of the international division of labor. During the session, the stage of implementation of selected complexes of the joint plan of measures to translate the "Program To Develop Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and the CSSR Through the Year 2000" into reality, was comprehensively evaluated.

Eleven government and ministerial agreements, among others, in the sectors of microelectronics, robot technology, picture tube production, machine tool construction, and biotechnologies, as well as the further orientation of scientific-technological cooperation toward such highly effective technologies and processes as the automation of planning and construction works, the use of flexible machine systems, the development of progressive technologies and products of hydraulics and pneumatics, the joint development and production of high-performance machinery for the textile industry, as well as the rationalization and automation of production processes in the textile, shoe and leather industries, constitute an increasing concentration of the potentials of both sides on projects that determine structure and efficiency. This was also confirmed during a control discussion in the Polovodice CKD Semiconductor Works, in which the general directors of the responsible combines of the two countries participated.

It was stated that, on the basis of the "GDR-CSSR Microelectronics" Government Agreement, production-effective results in securing a compatible construction element basis and producing a modern assortment of electronic construction elements and highly integrated circuits have been achieved. The increased use of such aspects of international cooperation, such as saving developing costs and reducing developing time, coordinating the nomenclature and the technical parameters of the materials, standardizing test and control methods, and achieving large quantities by type specialization, leads to considerable increases in productivity in both national economies and to an increasingly closer intertwinement of the directly cooperating combines and enterprises of the GDR and the CSSR.

Moreover, the economic committee discussed focal points of cooperation in the sectors of heavy machinery and plant construction, metallurgy, the building trade, the production and exchange of consumer goods, the transportation system, as well as environmental protection.

Both sides stated that the stable and continuous development and cooperation between the two countries is also expressed in the dynamics and structure of the exchange of goods, which is especially shown in the sectors of machine building, electrotechnology/electronics, and high-quality industrial consumer goods. All prerequisites are given to fulfill and purposefully overfulfill the volume of the 1988 protocol on the exchange of goods.

Deputy Ministers of Czech SR Appointed

AU1306092488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jun 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Government of the Czech and Slovak SR's Convened"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK)—At its Wednesday [8 June] session, the Government of the Czech SR discussed the draft state budget of the Czech SR for 1987. On the basis of a critical assessment of the financial results it stated that the intentions of the 17th CPCZ Congress to accelerate the economic and social advancement of the national economy by pushing through the factors of intensification of economic growth have not been fully realized. The enhanced creation of material resources has not been accompanied by an increase of efficiency appropriate to the level of tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. At the same time the expenditures for social and personal consumption have grown much more quickly than envisaged by the plan. [passage omitted]

The decisive branches have failed to accomplish the tasks of even the amended plan, and thus did not fulfill their duties regarding mandatory deductions payable to the state budget. The government expressed its dissatisfaction with the way the ministries of industry, construction and building industry, and agriculture and food approach the task to cut down the losses of economic organizations. In the discussion the speakers noted the inadequate use of the financial means for speeding up scientific-technical advancement, and the need to make a differentiated use of them for areas which can benefit society most. [passage omitted]

The government approved the proposal to verify (on an experimental basis) the new system of planning, financing, and implementation of material interests in 69 selected budget-founded and subsidized organizations in several branches (such as education, culture, medical and social care, transportation, local economy, and services) in the Czech SR. These organizations will be mostly in the East Bohemian Region, and the North and South Moravian Regions. [passage omitted]

In connection with the changes in the organization of central agencies, the government appointed (or affirmed in their present offices) the deputy ministers of the Czech SR, whose number has been reduced by one third and whose average age is now lower than before:

Czech Planning and Scientific-Technical Development Commission — Josef Benes; Pavel Bruzek; Josef Maca; Josef Toman;

Ministry of Finances, Prices, and Wages of the Czech SR — Vaclav Grubner, first deputy minister; Arnost Culik; Helena Mohorkova;

Ministry of Construction and Building Industry of the Czech SR — Pavel Mechura, first deputy minister; Stepan Muzik; Jiri Szanto;

Ministry of Education, Youth, and Physical Culture of the Czech SR — Karel Cepicka; Josef Podrouzek; Jana Synkova;

Ministry of Culture of the Czech SR — Zdenek Bilek; Frantisek Jelinek; Frantisek Stoklasa;

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of the Czech SR — Nasta Baumrukova, first deputy minister; Vladimir Holar; Josef Podstata;

Ministry of Justice of the Czech SR — Premysl Bena;

Ministry of Interior and Environment of the Czech SR — Karel Novak, first deputy minister; Antonin Elias; Bohumir Klima;

Ministry of Industry of the Czech SR — Borivoj Frybert; Eliska Rohlova; Jan Vrba;

Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Czech SR — Josef Martinek; Vaclav Prochazka; Jan Vodehnal;

Ministry of Forestry and Water Management and Wood-Processing Industry of the Czech SR — Zdenek Kopecny; Vladislav Rulec; Vlastimil Stepanek;

Ministry of Trade and Tourism of the Czech SR — Ladislav Sipek, first deputy minister; Jaroslav Ilchman;

People's Control Commission of the Czech SR — Zdenek Vorel, first deputy chairman; Zdenek Pastyrik. [passage omitted]

'Unnecessary Bans' Noted in CSSR Culture

AU1306095188 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 11 Jun 88 p 2

[Dusan Kubat commentary: "Free and Shackled Art"]

[Excerpts] A charming exhibition has been on view in the Vojany public gardens in Prague since the beginning of this week. [passage omitted] The authors were given the absolute freedom, limited only by technical constraints, to use the hired space to express their thoughts and ideas. [passage omitted]

It is a rare exhibition. Why rare? In hardly any other city do people have the opportunity to see gathered together works by our top visual artists, simply because, quite logically, most of them live in the center of our cultural life—in the capital. However, often the obstacle is of a quite different nature. An exhibition of works by a distinguished artist is simply banned, sometimes even while still being prepared. This happened, for example, to an exhibition of the renowned painter Michael Rittstein at the Faculty of Pedagogy in Ostrava, whom the responsible functionaries of the school notified at the last moment that his pictures could not be displayed. A display of the works by several top Czechoslovak visual artists in the same city 4 years ago met with a similar fate, ostensibly because of a faulty heating system. Only the catalogue prepared for that exhibition is left. But the problem does not concern the visual arts alone.

Singers performing in three quarters of our republic cannot appear on the stages of the remaining one-quarter, although their fans are asking for them. A successful play on the repertory of [the theater of] one city supposedly does not meet the criteria of another city. A movie shown in seven districts of a region is not acceptable for the remaining three districts, albeit it is a long while since it had to go through, and passed, several central artistic commissions.

There is a fair number of pseudo-artists who would like to make easy money with public appearances of substandard quality or by selling their worthless creations. However, the public is able to reliably differentiate them from genuine artists and very soon no one shows any interest in them. There is no reason to support and promote such sham artists. However, can this term be applied to artists whose exhibitions are viewed by the director of the National Gallery, whose concerts have been watched by thousands of people, without any conflicts arising, and whose films have been praised in the reviews of our well-known critics?

It is hard to trace the cardinal reason behind such unnecessary bans; sometimes it is the settling of personal accounts, another time the unfounded fear of Lord knows what.

To be able to create good works of art, an artist must himself feel his responsibility toward society for what he does. He must know that society is interested in his work and that he is understood by society, instead of being struck by the incompetence and personal interests of some cultural officials. [passage omitted]

Bans of Foreign TV Broadcasts Ruled Out

AU1006150688 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 9 Jun 88 p 2

["LH"-signed answer in the "In Response to Your Question" column]

[Text] [Question] I would like to procure equipment for the reception of satellite television. But I am afraid that foreign broadcasts might be suppressed or banned.

[signed] L.L. Prague-4

[Answer] A ban is completely out of the question. International treaties and Czechoslovak law do not permit it. Jamming satellite television is very difficult technically, not to mention current trends in information

policy, which point in the opposite direction. Czechoslovak customs and communications authorities also do not limit individuals showing interest [in procuring the relevant equipment] in any way. Should anyone consider collective [hromadni] reception, however, he would require an authorization from both the television company and the operator of the transmitting satellite, which would not be free of charge.

Jakes Requires Artists To Contribute to Society

AU1006142788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jun 88 p 1

[CTK report: "We Need a Truthful Art, Reflecting Real Life"]

[Excerpts] Prague—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met with the leading representatives of the art unions in the Palace of Culture in Prague on Tuesday [7 June].

Comrade Milos Jakes first emphasized the importance of the meeting for an exchange of views on the further course to be pursued in the field of culture in the conditions of the restructuring of our entire society. At the same time, he expressed his appreciations of the share of art unions in the development of our socialist culture.

A year has passed since the congresses of the art unions, a year that has seen many changes both in our country and in the world, Milos Jakes went on to say. He called to mind the significant progress that has been made, in particular in the efforts to strengthen peace and international security, which is documented, first and foremost, by the results of the talks at the Soviet-American summit held in Moscow last week.

Speaking about the tasks and the concept of the restructuring of our society as outlined by the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, Milos Jakes stressed that the changes being carried out now express continuity with February 1948, the 40th anniversary of which we recalled this year. We are changing approaches in all walks of life. We are changing the economic mechanism, managerial structures, and laws; strengthening the role of the basic links of management; and deepening socialist democracy. Of course, we are not backing away from the underlying principles of socialism, from the principles on which it is built, Milos Jakes stressed.

We want to change the atmosphere in society, implement a policy of openness, encourage activity and constructive criticism and self-criticism, and promote public access to information. The measures we have adopted thus far establish prerequisites for an upsurge of people's creativity, for enhancing order and discipline, and eliminating bureaucratism and all kinds of braking mechanisms.

We appreciate the fact, Milos Jakes said, that today—when it is necessary to shape social relations so as to permit the full-fledged development of the creative forces of man for the benefit of a dynamic social and economic upsurge of society—the absolute majority of the creative intelligentsia, scientists, those working in the field of culture, and also artists want to play an active part in the implementation of the policy of restructuring. This was also confirmed by the congresses of your unions. We are pleased that you are reflecting on how successful you are in implementing their conclusions and that you are enriching these conclusions with new tasks, tasks that are brought forth by life. And life compels us to critically reassess and abandon everything that has become obsolete, has not acquitted itself well, or was incorrect, without resorting to a negativist [negativisticky] attitude toward our past and also our present. After all, we have every reason to be proud of the values created in the years of building socialism, a balance sheet of which we drew at the Eighth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, held to mark the 40th anniversary of Victorious February. We are not implementing restructuring from scratch, so to speak, but it rests on the solid foundations of present-day CSSR's economically, politically, and culturally mature society. Stagnant waters that need to be stirred exist also in our country. We must switch from unwholesome quiet, comfort-seeking, and low demands to dynamic movement, in which problems are not ignored and concealed but exposed and quickly and efficiently tackled. This principle opens wide scope also for the cultural front and for the irreplaceable appeal of the arts.

It is natural that we require today that artists contribute to restructuring and to the democratization of society primarily with positive creative deeds that would enrich the spiritual life of our people and help bring about a creative atmosphere. We are not impatient. We realize that the creation of works of art depicting contemporary revolutionary transformations is not a task that could be accomplished overnight. At the same time it must be conceded that the works of a number of authors already reflect the problems with which our party and society are seriously preoccupied. The criterion of the value and social importance of new works of art is the extent to which they reflect, truthfully, but also in an artistically convincing and impressive manner, the state and development of society and its socialist, progressive, and humanitarian efforts. At the same time, in no case do we want artists to embellish our reality. We need a truthful art, reflecting real life.

Milos Jakes stressed that the party has always relied on the creative intelligentsia and counts on it also today in the revolutionary transformations connected with restructuring. All art unions are facing the task of cementing the artistic front on the principled positions of restructuring, while working not only with their members, but also with those artists who stand outside their ranks, and developing a dialogue with them.

The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee expressed confidence that the meeting would contribute to cementing relations between the party leadership and the entire artistic community, relations that should be imbued with comradely candor and mutual trust.

Next, the meeting was addressed by leading representatives of the unions of writers, dramatic artists, visual artists, architects, composers, and concert artists—Jirina Svorcova, Jan Simota, Pavol Zibrin, Jan Solovic, Ivan Skala, Jiri Dvoracek, Tibor Bartfay, Zdenek Kuna, Milan Novak, Jan Kakos, Jan Kozak, Lubomir Cizek, Klara Patakiova, Jiri Sequens, Michal Cernik, Ladislav Burlas, Osvald Zahradnik, Zuzana Sevcikova, and Dusan Bohac.

In their statements they voiced support for the efforts of the CPCZ to carry out a comprehensive restructuring, which means a new, revolutionary stage in the development of our society. [passage omitted]

Many of those who took the floor demanded, in harmony with the further deepening of socialist democracy, the reinforcement of the unions' authority and their greater influence on decisions on legislative and cadre questions, and the elimination of administrative methods of management on the part of ministries and regional state bodies. However, the unions, too, must seek and find new and more objective criteria for the evaluation of works of art, more intensively develop knowledgeable criticism and theory, and resolutely combat efforts to commercialize culture and art. [passage omitted]

Speakers at the meeting often stressed that restructuring in the activity of the art unions must be coupled with greater offensiveness in penetrating abroad, with a more efficient presentation of the best Czechoslovak works of art in other countries, and with new approaches to Czechoslovak participation in international nongovernmental organizations. [passage omitted] Participants in the meeting also spoke openly about the material conditions of artistic activity.

Among those who took the floor in the discussion was also Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who said that the meeting, held at the time of preparations for a session of the CPCZ Central Committee on ideological issues, provides an opportunity for frank discussion and for finding ways toward the joint solution of tasks that confront our entire society. The purpose of the CPCZ's cultural policy, Jan Fojtik said, is to protect, guard, and make accessible the fruits of Czechoslovak and world art, to establish conditions for free creative work, and to shape a united front of the creative intelligentsia that would help create new values and guide people to think and act in the socialist way.

In his closing remarks, Comrade Milos Jakes appreciated the businesslike and constructive nature of the discussion, in which unanimous support was expressed for the CPCZ's policy and the course of restructuring and the democratization of society, and critical comments were made with regard to some problems. The party and state agencies will concentrate their attention on their solution.

He stressed, furthermore, that restructuring in the conditions of the art unions means, above all, the democratization of their activity and concentration on the quality and strength of the emotional appeal of works of art. But just as all other constituent parts of our society, the art unions must also take part in [the solution of] the tasks of comprehensive restructuring and by their specific means reply to all the questions with which the times are confronting us.

The meeting was further attended by Comrades Zdenek Horeni, Gejza Slapka, Miroslav Mueller, Rudolf Jurik, Matej Lucan, Milan Kymlicka, and Miroslav Valek.

Difficulty in Ties With Soviet Companies Cited

AU1306085988 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 8 Jun 88 p 1

["ik"-signed article in the "On an Economic Subject" column: "The Need for Direct Relations"]

[Excerpts] At present socialist economic integration is putting stress on the establishment and expansion of direct relations among the khozraschet [economic accountability] units of various states. Direct relations, which are of key importance to us, are most markedly developing between Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises, research institutes and institutions. The number of established contacts, negotiations, and concluded agreements on direct relations has considerably increased lately, but thus far, these relations do not always give the necessary economic effect on partners who have entered into them.

At present 135 direct relations between Czechoslovak and Soviet economic organizations have been established within the framework of the engineering-metallurgical complex alone. Of this number about 70 percent are oriented toward resolving scientific-technical, development, construction design, and technological tasks. The remaining 30 percent concentrate on production cooperation, specialization, and mutual exchange of goods. [passage omitted]

However, generally there are various shortcomings and problems in direct relations. Untapped potential exists in particular as regards ensuring the necessary volume of production, which would correspond—by its technological parameters and quality—to world standards. In some places it shows that unsuitable partners have been chosen, which was caused by the fact that the initiative for the establishment of direct relations did not come from these organizations, but from their superior bodies. Later developments revealed that these organizations do

not have the necessary economic prerequisites for the development of mutual collaboration. Direct relations have so far affected the mutual Czechoslovak-Soviet foreign trade turnover only to small extent, especially as regards deliveries of subassemblies.

Research revealed that what is involved in practically all instances of the already concluded agreements on direct relations between CSSR and USSR organizations is cooperation which still is not connected with commodity deliveries, and thus also with the need to bill them or provide credit in foreign currency. Should there be, as an exception, a case of production cooperation, deliveries would be made for contracted prices in transferable rubles through a foreign trade enterprise. Differing pricing of internal inputs in the two countries' production, which create completely different levels of retail prices, result in prices that are only sometimes mutually advantageous. On the other hand, however, up to a 6-fold difference in pricing is not the exception, which even the exchange rate cannot bridge in such a situation. The objectivization of prices for mutually delivered products or services can only be resolved within the framework of restructuring the domestic prices in the CSSR and the USSR by projecting objective relations of world prices into the setting of these prices.

Nevertheless, shortcomings are being gradually overcome. The positive thing is that since last March enterprises may use korunas and rubles for billing mutual commitments and claims within the framework of direct relations. Here stress is being put on gradually developing convertibility of the two national currencies. Another positive aspect at present is that there are no longer difficulties when dealing with official trips or customs procedures regarding consignements, which are being realized within the framework of direct relations.

Further Reportage on 'Sumava'88' Exercise

19 Countries View Exercise

AU1006173188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jun 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army Proved To Be Well Prepared; Observers Appreciate Working Conditions"]

[Text] Ceske Budejovice—The "Sumava'88" military exercise continued on Wednesday [8 June] with the unfolding of defensive and offensive operations. The 221st motorized infantry regiment of the "northern" side built up a forward-based defense and, in the afternoon, after reconnaissance and a regrouping of its units, launched an artillery-supported attack. This signified the beginning of the dynamic part of the troop activities of our Czechoslovak People's Army.

The morning of the same day, observers from 19 CSCE countries visited the command post of the 221st motorized infantry regiment, where they were briefed in detail on the organization of work. Then they visited the defense area of the 8th company of the 512th motorized infantry regiment of the "southern" side, where the commander, Senior Lieutenant Alojz Krcmarik, briefed them in detail on the tasks of his unit and showed them the defensive areas of the platoons in the field. The soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army, digging trenches in the difficult stony terrain during frequent rain showers, accomplished all tasks, proving that they are well trained.

From 1500 hours the foreign generals and officers observed all stages of an attack launched by the motorized infantry regiment of the "northern" side, including its collaboration with other arms of services. They had very good weather conditions for their work—the weather was sunny, and visibility was very good.

One of the observers attending the exercise is Division General Johann Mittendorfer from Austria, who told a CTK interviewer (among other things): "I appreciate the fact that we have seen the entire military training area from a helicopter and that we are able to take pictures." Asked whether he could convince himself that the character of the "Sumava'88" exercise is not a threatening one, he replied: "In my view, this is a run-of-the-mill military exercise, which represents no danger to my country as Czechoslovakia's neighbor in any respect. Nor does it threaten it, although it is being held in the vicinity of our common borders."

According to information provided by the commander in charge of the "Sumava'88" exercise, up to now there have been no extraordinary events, transport accidents, or injuries to the exercising soldiers in the course of the exercise.

The "Sumava'88" exercise will continue today.

Army Maneuvers Completed

LD1006130088 Prague CTK in English 1208 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 10 (CTK)—Military exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army code-named "Sumava 88" were held on June 6-10, 1988, under the command of deputy commander of the western military zone.

The aim of the exervises was to improve the training of the army in the field. The troops which participated in the exercises are now returning to their garrison towns.

The course of the exercises was followed by 36 observers from 19 countries in harmony with the final document of the Stockholm conference. On behalf of the Czechoslovak People's Army Command, Col.-Gen. Miroslav Vacek, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army General Staff and first deputy defence minister, addressed the observers on the conclusion of their mission in Czechoslovakia.

State Department's Whitehead Visits, Holds Talks

Talks With Honecker

LD1106153788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received in Berlin this afternoon John Whitehead, the U.S. deputy secretary of state. The talk, which is also attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, is taking place in the official seat of the Council of State.

Among the participants in the talk are William Bodde, deputy assistant secretary in the Bureau of European and Canadian affairs of the U.S. State Department, and Francis Joseph Meehan, the U.S. Ambassador to the GDR.

More on Honecker Talks

LD1106171888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today met with US Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead at the official seat of the Council of State, to discuss international and bilateral issues.

On behalf of President Ronald Reagan, the US politician gave a briefing on the course and results of the meeting in Moscow between the U.S. President and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. John Whitehead assessed the summit as a success. The exchange of ratification documents on the INF Treaty was of particular significance. Important progress was made on an agreement on the 50-percent reduction of US and Soviet strategic offensive weapons. They agreed to purposefully continue work on the treaty and, if possible, to sign a relevant treaty during President Reagan's term of office. At the same time, differences of opinion remain on basic issues. President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev had, nonetheless, reasserted their will to continue along the path they started.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State expressed his gratitude for the information and pointed to the GDR's approval of and support for the results of the Moscow summit, which serves to strengthen peace and international security, and corresponds to the mandate of the Soviet Union's allies. He particularly paid tribute to the coming into force of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, which marks the dawning of the age of nuclear disarmament.

The GDR made a constructive contribution to ensure that this historic treaty came about. Erich Honecker said the progress made in working out an agreement on a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons was encouraging efforts to complete this treaty as soon as pssible, and to achieve tangible results in other disarmament areas. The Council of State chairman called emphatically for the inclusion of tactical nuclear weapons in the disarmament process. He expressed his concern that adhering to deterrence doctrines and attempts to balance the reduction of nuclear weapons through arming other areas are making the continuation of the disarmament process considerably more difficult. The GDR will do everything to ensure that the arms buildup and confrontation are reduced further and replaced by disarmament and cooperation. The meeting for nuclear-free zones, taking place in Berlin in June at the GDR's initiative, is intended to make a noticeable contribution toward reducing nuclear weapons and creating a nuclear-free world.

Erich Honecker and John Whitehead welcomed the revival of political dialogue between the governments and parliaments of the GDR and the United States. This development will have to be continued. Despite existing differences, the potentials of the two states for strengthening international security and mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation should be brought to the fore, and open issues be solved on the basis of respect for mutual interests.

The talk was attended by Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; Dr Herbert Barth, head of the US Department at the Foreign Ministry; William Bodde, assistant secretary in the Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs; and Francis J. Meehan, the US ambassador to the GDR.

Austria's Vranitzky on Relations, Upcoming Visit

AU1006150788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] Vienna (ND)—In connection with his forthcoming official visit to the GDR, Franz Vranitzky, chancellor of the Republic of Austria, granted the following interview to GDR journalists on Wednesday [8 June]:

Question: In a few days' time you will visit the GDR. The public in our country is looking forward to your visit with pleasure and interest, because, after all, political dialogue between our states on a high and the highest political level has been an essential factor in deepening relations for a considerable time. How do you assess these relations and their perspectives on the eve of your trip?

Answer: Bilateral relations between Austria and the GDR can be assessed as extremely good. This is not one of the usual diplomatic phrases that there are no open problems, but a sincere statement: There is not only the fact that we have no problems, but we have excellent

relations. Since the establishment of relations in 1972, they have constantly deepened, continuously intensified, and improved. This is probably due mainly to the statesmen on both sides having repeatedly placed open dialogue in the foreground; they have been straightforward and have approached the individual questions in a very pragmatic and technically-oriented manner.

Good Possibilities for the Expansion of Contacts [subhead]

Of course, economic relations are in the foreground—the exchange of goods, and cooperation on investment projects. But contacts should not be limited to this. I believe that contacts in the cultural sphere and human relations have developed well, and that the possibility of continuing to improve them exists. Let me say that I am one of those who think that we all have to see our bilateral relations from the perspective of a new European dimension—a European dimension that allows us to leave behind the lamentations about the old continent that probably prevailed in the first half of the eighties, and to leave behind Eurosclerosis—and very courageous and future-oriented initiatives have been launched in the East and West. I am looking forward to the talks in Berlin with great interest and pleasure.

Question: For many years Austria has been pursuing an active policy of neutrality aimed at balance and detente, which is highly respected in the GDR. How do you assess the current state of the international situation and what possibilities do you see for a neutral country to contribute to promoting the positive tendencies in international politics that are becoming discernible?

Answer: Our starting position in Europe is quite good. For decades we have had no armed conflicts. I do not believe that there is anyone in Europe who could seriously imagine armed clashes between European states in the future. At least, I cannot imagine such a thing. Thus, Europe provides a significant contrast to other continents. Of course, I also see the international situation also from the aspect of efforts by the two superpowers to achieve progress in the area of arms limitation. But it must be borne in mind that belief in these efforts is not shared by everyone in the world.

The greatest mistake that could be made now is to compensate for every reduction in nuclear weapons with an increase in conventional arms. It is important to work with this now, in order to prevent it. Two smaller states, a small and a smaller one—the GDR is larger than Austria—can make a considerable contribution to this by working for stability, detente, and the easing of tensions in their spheres of influence and activity. If bilateral relations between many other states were to develop in such a manner, the result would be great common unity.

Question: In a few days' time, the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones will start in Berlin. Commenting on this topic recently, you said "Austria is such a zone." What do expect from this meeting and from Austria's contribution to it?

Austria Is a Nuclear-Free Zone [subhead]

Answer: Let me say one thing in advance: In our country—and I think it is like that in many other countries, too—the population is developing a profound dislike for nuclear technology, both concerning the peaceful use of nuclear technology and the military application. But even if Austria is a nuclear-free zone, we must be realistic enough to know that nuclear equipment cannot be dismantled in the whole of Europe within the next year. But in spite of that, in my opinion, efforts must be made to this end. I say this also in view of the fact that many scientists complain that the politicians are preventing them from entering the next stages of development. This need not be the case. The carrying out of research and industrial development does not necessarily involve the construction of atomic bombs. We are interested in these talks, and we will dispatch a high-ranking delegation of officials to Berlin that will participate in these discussions.

Question: You mentioned the two superpowers' efforts to enhance the disarmament process. How do you assess the results that were achieved in Moscow in this connection?

Answer: I assess them positively. Of course, one can always raise the objection that it was only a small step, a few percentage points of the nuclear arsenals and of the potential. But it is the first step at all in post-war history. It is not only a limitation, but also a real reduction. It is without any doubt encouraging. It is encouraging that the superpower spokesmen continue to maintain this positive atmosphere and have declared their fundamental support for the next steps. I believe that this is quite an achievement in itself. Even if one has to consider that a great amount of detailed work will be necessary to specify further steps, I believe one can and should build on it.

Question: Your country plays an active role—not only as a host country—in the CSCE follow-up meeting. What significance do you attribute to the CSCE process in general for enhancing detente and cooperation between the European states, and what results do you expect from the Vienna meeting?

Positive Role of the GDR in the CSCE Meeting [subhead]

Answer: Contrary to initial expectations, the crossbar has been set too high at the Vienna meeting, and it will probably not be possible to get over it. So far, the situation has been good. But crossbars can be set so high that one can never jump over them, but must walk

through beneath them. This is certainly not the case here, but one must train a great deal and work very hard, in all four baskets. This concerns particularly the military sphere and—one should openly state this—the field of human rights, where ambitious targets have been set. I think that quite a lot of work remains to be done. And I consider it our role—not only as the host but also as a catalyst—to make further efforts to get things moving. This can be done within the circle of the so-called nonaligned and neutral states, but also—and this is where bilateral relations which we mentioned at the beginning of our talk come in again—with the states with which Austria maintains well-established relations. In this connection, I would like to stress the overall positive and constructive role of the GDR delegation in the Vienna CSCE process. Let me also emphasize that your foreign minister, Mr Fischer, makes active contributions to the CSCE meeting whenever he comes to Vienna. We may not reach all the goals of the CSCE process during this meeting, but I hope we will achieve considerable progress so that the individual areas can be further dealt with in follow-up meetings. Generally, I think that over the past 2 to 3 years an important process of peace and stabilization has been initiated, and this includes CSCE.

Question: The GDR and Austria are increasingly interested in modern technologies, in modernizing and restructuring their economy. Do you think that new possibilities will result for the future economic development from this parallel interest?

Answer: I suppose that the days have gone when bilateral economic contacts were limited to the exchange of goods. It is an important aspect; it is good and correct. But probably cooperation should rather be directed toward jointly establishing things. Industrial cooperation has long developed along these lines. Things have changed. Today cooperation is not limited to building works somewhere, but discussions are conducted on methods and on how the works can set future-oriented standards. In this connection, I think of cooperation in the sphere of industrial plants and chemical industry. This is certainly a field were mutual knowledge can yield results.

Openness Among Partners [subhead]

Question: On the occasion of the most recent Leipzig Spring Fair, you wrote that economic and trade relations with the GDR are of particular importance for Austria. Where does this importance stem from and for what reasons is the GDR valued as a trading partner?

Answer: This need not be scientifically founded. The common language is an important link, and also the geographical proximity. On that occasion I also wrote that the Leipzig Fair is an important fixed point in the calendar of every Austrian businessman who trades beyond this country's borders. I would not like to give the impression that I am stressing the significance of the GDR just because I am about to depart for that country, but this is the way it is; we also get the corresponding response. This means that the German partners demonstrate particular openness toward their Austrian counterparts. Usually, this finds expression in interests and contacts that go far beyond business. Since the economy does not have a purpose in itself, but should and must serve the well-being of the people, I consider such an atmosphere to be very helpful.

Question: Earlier, you placed GDR-Austrian relations within a larger European perspective. Where do you see the positive effects that could emanate from these relations for the creation of a common European house that includes different social systems?

Answer: I believe that the Europeans—and we are all Europeans—have now realized that this continent harbors more strength than we were all aware of. In the seventies many people in Europe were mesmerized by developments in Japan. Others thought that North America was the only efficient economic power. At this time, Europe was suffering from a certain lack of identity. This has changed over the past few years. Hardly any European has negative feelings now when he hears the name of his continent. Many Europeans are aware that this continent must reassert itself and stand the test between the giants of North America and the Far East.

The positive political developments, which have without any doubt been boosted by the conditions in Moscow but also by the determination of the West Europeans to prepare the next integration steps, have made the concept of Eurosclerosis—which was diagnosed at the time—obsolete. This is why I spoke of a considerable change in the atmosphere, with economic, political, military, and cultural aspects influencing each other favorably. Without being euphoric, and bearing in mind that there may be setbacks, I consider this a promising development.

Question: How would you assess the relations between the GDR's SED and the FRG's SPD in this context?

Answer: I have to be very prudent where political parties in neighbor countries are concerned. Recently I had a discussion with somebody on the basic approach toward the division of Europe. I think that nobody has the illusion that now that things have started moving, individual states, governments, and parties will suddenly give up their basic positions. This is not necessary. And one should not expect such things. On the contrary, it could be an important or even—I am inclined to say—a cultural concern for Europe, as the Swiss philosopher Burckhardt once wrote, to develop strength from many-sidedness. In this, Europe has a considerable lead, a considerable performance reserve. It is particularly from these political and cultural differences that a field of tensions can be created that yields a strong resultant—to use a term that I recall from physics lessons. In the cultural history of the states, we occasionally encounter the phenomenon that the unification of large living

spaces, even large parts of continents, did not necessarily lead to stormy progressive developments. If no obstacles have to be overcome, no strong efforts are required. I believe that there are still sufficient obstacles in Europe that require endeavors.

Question: Let us go back to the CSCE meeting. Your government has suggested Vienna as the venue for all-European conventional disarmament talks. When do you think these negotiations could start? Is it imperative that the mandate regarding this matter be drafted during the Vienna follow-up meeting? In your opinion, what future disarmament steps should follow the INF Treaty that was put into force in Moscow?

Answer: The first question I would answer in the negative. It is not necessary to wait until the end of this conference. But maybe certain technical and organizational details should be included in the discussion. Otherwise our foreign minister is engaged in very constructive and exploratory talks with his respective interlocutors, in the sphere of chemical weapons for example. I would consider it advantageous if one of these areas—even if it has been clearly defined—were further dealt with. Nearly all participants in the CSCE meeting are in favor of continuing these talks. They also support Vienna as the venue. Until recently, only one voice has been raised against it. It came from France. But maybe the run-off election next Sunday will create new perspectives.

Question: You will meet for the first time in Berlin with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker in your capacity as chancellor of the Republic of Austria. May I ask you about the specific expectations and intentions you link with this first dialogue with Mr Honecker? What do you appreciate about his person?

Answer: He is one of the well-established leaders of a European state. He has exerted a considerable influence on his country and the policy of his country for many years and—what I deem particularly important—he never restricted his activities and concentrated on the domestic policy sphere, but has repeatedly crossed the borders. I never had a personal talk with Mr Honecker, but I have a very positive and expectant attitude. This concerns not only the contents of the talks, but also the contacts with a person who has filled such an important position for a considerable period and who—I hope this does not sound too high-flown—has probably made it the most important part of his whole political life.

We now look back upon several decades of the postwar period and we have to deal with the following generations in various manners. In many of our efforts—and I personally am particularly committed in this sphere—I see the necessity to make the required arrangements beyond the economic, cultural, and bilateral aspects, so that it is not possible for antidemocratic and antifacist developments to find nourishment and ground in Europe. I see the work that the GDR state leadership has carried out so far from this viewpoint, and consider Mr Honecker to be an interesting interlocutor.

Question: Mr Chancellor, we thank you for the interview. We wish you a pleasant journey to Berlin and good talks.

FRG Article on Soviet Comment on Wall Noted

AU1306123288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 88 p 2

[ADN commentary: "Dashichev Misunderstood"]

[Text] At a time when good relations with Moscow are on the daily agenda in the FRG, one repeatedly notices efforts and interpretations to counteract this. For how else can one interpret what was recently published about the statement imputed to Professor Vyacheslav Dashichev, chief of the Foreign Policy Department of the Moscow Academy of Sciences, who has been promoted to Mikhail Gorbachev's counselor. What is at stake are alleged opinions vented about the GDR state border, which clearly correspond to the wishful thinking of the ultrareactionaries about the "wall and barbed wire." Characteristically, it is Springer's "DIE WELT" that is spreading this news. Its enthusiastic commentary speaks for itself. However, the failure of those who spread such things is obvious. Because nothing of the kind can come to pass. Only the opposite can happen.

One should not ignore that this is happening at a time when relations between the GDR and FRG are normalizing, and when travel and transit are increasing, in keeping with the economic possibilities. Every sensible person and every politician with good judgment realizes: Such things can only put a strain on this development. The fact is: The dogs bark, but the caravan continues along the road.

Soviet Comments on Wall

AU0906094288 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Jun 88 p 8

["Nea." article: "The Wall Will Have To Disappear"]

[Text] Bonn—The fact that a Soviet professor—speaking to German journalists as an official guest at the Soviet Embassy in Bonn—calls the wall and the barbed wire at the GDR border the "remnants and legacy of the cold war," which "will have to disappear in time," demonstrates, as hardly any other event, that perestroyka and glasnost are beginning to become an official part of Soviet foreign policy.

Professor Vyacheslav Dashichev, head of the Foreign Policy Department of the Moscow Academy of Sciences, was not unknown when he arrived in Cologne and Bonn. His article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, in which he accused Soviet foreign policy before Gorbachev, with its striving for worldwide hegemony, of being largely

responsible for East-West tensions, has caused international excitement. To date, however, he has been considered an outsider, whose theses are not yet representative of the Kremlin's policy.

Dashichev himself did not provide a clear answer to this question. In fluent German and obviously slightly self-conscious because of this role to which he is not yet accustomed, he called his article "my modest contribution to East-West understanding." He did not repeat the accusations against foreign policy prior to Gorbachev in this form, but neither did he withdraw them. Soviet foreign policy is now being "humanized" and "linked more closely with ethics," he said.

With regard to some questions, the professor remained cautious. Of course, arms deliveries to Third World countries have to be stopped within the framework of a humanized foreign policy, not unilaterally, however, but only as a result of multilateral agreements. Gorbachev is not in a crisis with his policy. This is exaggeration—"but, of course, we did not expect such difficulties." Nevertheless, the leaders of the Soviet Union are "united and determined to carry perestroyka to its end." Thus, this policy is irrevocable, Dashichev said.

He clearly noted that the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine is obsolete. "With regard to accepting the new policy, there is no limited sovereignty of the socialist states; this also applies to other fields." And he added cautiously: "This is the present position of Soviet policy." There was also a qualifying addition to his almost sensational remarks on the wall and the barbed wire: In order to facilitate their elimination, "corresponding security and economic relations have to be ensured" first. Dashichev added that he is not a prophet. The elimination of the wall is conceivable only as a result of an "evolutionary development."

The professor thinks that the problems of the new policy are, in particular, the following: At present, successes are visible mainly in the intellectual and psychological area. Economic success, on the other hand, will perhaps emerge only at the end of the century. Gorbachev himself knows about the inherent danger. This will be one of the most important topics at the all-union conference on 28 June, Dashichev said.

Besides, Dashichev does not think that perestroyka has exacerbated the nationality problem. Tensions such as those occurring now in Armenia and Azerbaijan were only hidden before. In the future, the ethnic groups will have to be granted much more independence, Dashichev noted.

Kleiber Meets Bulgarian Quality Control Official

AU1006142888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 88 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [8 June] Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and permanent GDR representative to CEMA, received Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, and chairman of the Committee for Quality of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Guenther Kleiber reported on the achievements that have been attained in the GDR in implementing the economic strategy adopted by the 11th SED Congress, which is aimed at a further increase in the performance of the GDR's national economy, particularly concerning the dynamic development and application of key technologies. He explained the manifold initiatives of the working people in socialist competition in fulfilling the plan tasks, and spoke about the successful implementation of the course of the unity of economic and social policy. In this context, he referred to the exacting demands regarding production quality as a decisive way of improving the increase in economic performance.

For this reason the GDR considers cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries in the sphere of quality assurance and standardization of products to be an important area of the development of socialist economic integration. [passage omitted]

Schuerer Receives Cuban Planning Official

AU1006140688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, received Enrique Martinez, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Republic of Cuba, in Berlin on Wednesday [8 June]. The guest is head of a delegation of economic experts from his country, who are in the GDR for an exchange of opinions on working out plans at various economic levels.

Both sides paid tribute to the high level of bilateral cooperation on the basis of the agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. They discussed the further development and deepening of cooperation between the two countries in economy, science, and technology, on the basis of the Long-Term Agreement for the Period up to 1990.

Erfurt Church Conference Calls For More Openness

LD1206112488 Hamburg DPA in German 0931 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Erfurt (DPA)—More frankness and greater sharing of political responsibility have been brought up as issues at the Evangelical Church conference in Erfurt by work groups and discussion forums. In the concluding service at Cathedral Square, Erfurt Provost Heino

Falcke called during his sermon this afternoon for moving beyond the "ritual of self-affirmation and self-appeasement." Church and state both have to learn to tolerate negative comments.

On the problem of the great number of persons wishing to emigrate from the GDR, Falcke said that it is impossible to know what to do. One could only ask these people again and again to examine whether they could live in the GDR. He added: "We can again only ask those who have decided to stay in our country: Do everything so that more and more of those who want to leave remain of their own choosing, and fewer and fewer stay just because they have to."

At the church congress itself, the emigration topic played only a small part. This problem was the theme for the discussion of only one work group for part of its time, Falcke said on Saturday to journalists.

Of the work groups, which are dealing with topics such as renewal of the church, preservation of the environment, political sharing of responsibility by Christians, and responsibility for peace in Weimar, Arnstadt, and Soemmerda, as well as Erfurt, the ones with political topics were best attended. The church said that a total of up to 2,000 participants was estimated in work groups. The number of people at the congress on Saturday, when there were services and forums in many Erfurt churches, was put at around 5,000. [passage omitted]

'Concern' Over Redeployment of U.S. Fighters

LD1006154388 Budapest MTI in English
1500 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI)—Peter Janos, vice-president of the parliament, forwarded a statement to the MTI on the redeployment of the F-16 bombers.

We feel uneasiness and concern over the recently disclosed NATO plan to deploy the Spain-based U.S. F-16 bombers in Italy. In our view the redeployment would modify military power relations in Europe and the region where Hungary is situated, and it is against the spirit of detente and cooperation which is becoming more and more tangible on our continent. In all probability, this move could affect the atmosphere of talks on the reduction of conventional armaments and forces, an event which holds great expectations for all significant European political factors.

The redeployment would directly affect the security of the countries within the range of the bombers, and change the power relations between the two alliances in the region. We believe that the Italian Government will make its final decision only after considering all circumstances, consulting with all the countries concerned and a genuine exchange of opinions between the two alliances. In this manner a decision bringing increase of tension in the region could be avoided. We are convinced that it could contribute to significantly strengthening European confidence and security, if instead of the redeployment of the bombers we could elaborate a solution that would reduce the level of military confrontation with the involvement of all parties concerned.

Medgyessy in Italy, 'Anxiety' over F-16's

LD1006212388 Budapest MTI in English
2040 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Rome, June 10 (MTI)—Peter Medgyessy, deputy prime minister who as head of delegation is on an official visit to Rome - had a press conference at the Hungarian Embassy on Friday. He said that the primary aim of his visit was to develop the inter-state relations between the two countries. In this spirit he had negotiations with Deputy Prime Minister Gianni de Michelis and Giuliano Amato, minister of treasury. The deputy minister mentioned the issue how Europe will change after the EEC countries' planned united market in 1992. For the Hungarian party the promise was satisfactory that the Italian Government will support Hungary in the question of the agreement with the EEC. Peter Medgyessy at the same time added such an agreement in itself fails to solve the new problems emerging after 1992.

Responding to a question on East-West relations Peter Medgyessy explained that the improvement in the relation of the two superpowers increases the scope of activity of the middle and small sized countries. To the question of an Italian journalists he said: 'Hungary sees with great anxiety that the F-16 fighter-bombers which are withdrawn from Spain are to be deployed to Italy, since if this happens this would seriously affect our interests.

Hungary is interested in the realization of the mutual security at the possible lowest levels of the armaments.

Interviewed After Italian Trip

AU1106135788 Rome ANSA in English
0839 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] (ANSA) Rome [no date as received]—The fact that ministers not belonging to the communist party have been appointed to government positions is evidence that Hungary is not against a multi-party political system, Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy said here in a press conference at the end of his three-day visit to Italy.

The 46-year old economist went on to affirm that his nation is working on a new constitution which takes into account recent changes and will have an effect on Hungary's political institutions. "What we are dealing with" he said, "is substantially modifying our political philosophy. Until now, laws only listed what was permitted, but now we want to overturn this situation. Laws will now only state what is forbidden. Thus we must now create a judicial background for radical reform".

During Saturday's press conference, Medgyessy affirmed that there was a "great interest" in what was taking place in Hungary given that "our socio-economic reforms are unanimously held of particular importance for the sustantial changes and radical innovations they will bring with them".

Among the changes Hungary is seeking is boosting a market economy, liberalising the business sector, allowing private citizens to buy stock in companies.

In order to combat Hungary's massive foreign debt, the deputy premier said Hungary intended to "boost exports" which, in the first five months of this year, have leaped by 25 percent towards non-communist nations.

Among the other changes taking place in Hungary today is the fact that Hungarian citizens will be granted a passport valid for all world nations with no limit on the number of travels.

Medgyessy then added that it is not to be ruled out that in the near future government and public positions will be filled by people who are not necessarily members of the nation's ruling communist party.

Ivanyi Returns From Visit to Spain

LD1006124488 Budapest MTI in English
1842 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI)—Pal Ivanyi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Budapest Metropolitan Council, who representing the Hungarian Government, participated at the events of the Hungarian economic days in Spain returned to Budapest on Thursday.

After his work programme in Barcelona and Madrid, at the last stage of his trip in Seville he met Manuel de Valle, the mayor of the city, Jose Rodriguez de la Borbolla, prime minister of Andalusia and Manuel Olivencia, the chief commissioner of the World Expo to be held in Seville in 1992.

Varkonyi Returns From U.S.

LD1206223088 Budapest MTI in English
2050 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who had attended and addressed the 3rd special disarmament session of the United Nations in New York, returned to Budapest Sunday in the evening.

Marjai Meets With U.S. Commerce Secretary

LD1106223788 Budapest MTI in English
1755 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI)—William Verity, secretary of commerce of the United States of America, arrived in Hungary on Saturday at the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and ministers of commerce. William Verity is accompanied by Paul Freedenberg, state secretary of commerce, and Louis Laun, under-secretary of commerce. At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport the guests met Jozsef Marjai. Present at the reception was Mark Palmer, ambassador of the United States of America to Hungary.

Hungarian-U.S. Talks Begin 12 June

LD1206173488 Budapest MTI in English
1527 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)—Hungarian-U.S. talks started in Budapest on Sunday. The Hungarian delegation is headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and minister of trade, and the American delegation by William Verity, secretary of commerce. The sides are informing one another on the economic situation and economic policies of their countries, surveying the state and prospects of bilateral economic relations, and exchanging views on the state of the world economy, international commercial and monetary policy issues, and the two countries' cooperation in the international economic organizations.

The Sunday talks were attended by Imre Szabo, state secretary of industry, Zoltan Gombocz, deputy minister of trade, Paul Freedenberg, state secretary of commerce, Louis Laun, under-secretary of commerce, and Mark Palmer, ambassador of the United States to Hungary.

The talks are to continue on Monday.

Grosz, India's Gandhi Begin Talks

LD1006145188 Budapest MTI in English
1354 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI)—The Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi ceremoniously laid a wreath on the Hungarian monument of heroes at the Heroes' Square surounded by the guards of honour. The ceremony was attended by Pal Ivanyi, president of the Metropolitan Council.

Subsequently, headed by Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the HSWP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Rajiv Gandhi, Hungarian-Indian plenary talks opened at the parliament. Greeting the Indian guests Karoly Grosz reminded that the current visit of the Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi is the second of its kind in the history of bilateral relations. He voiced his hope that the current visit gives better knowledge on each other's views and endeavours, and contributes to strengthen bilateral contacts.

Further on Talks

LD1006213188 Budapest MTI in English
1951 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI)—As earlier reported the official plenary Hungarian-Indian sessions under the leadership of Karoly Grosz HSWP general secretary and prime minister, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi started in the parliament on Friday.

The Hungarian party included Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, Attila Madarasi, state secretary for finance, Miklos Raft, state secretary and head of the Council of Ministers' office, Rezso Banyasz, government spokesman, Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Zoltan Gombocz, deputy minister of trade and Jozsef Olah, the ambassador of Hungary to Delhi.

The Indian party included Minister of State for External Affairs K. Natvar Singh, K.P.S. Menon, state secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, Sarla Greval, head of the Prime Minister's Office, S. Venkitaramanan, state secretary for finance, A.B. Gokhale, state secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, G.K. Arora state secretary of the Ministry for Information and Broadcasting, Montek Singh Ahluvalia, deputy minister, financial general director of the Prime Minister's Office, Suman Dubei, deputy minister of information and broadcasting and Satinder Kumar Lambah, the ambassador of the Republic of India to Budapest.

Rezso Banyasz, government spokesman gave details of the negotiations. He said that the parties had an intense discussion in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. At the thorough discussion which lasted two hours, first of all the developments of the international politics were discussed.

In his introduction Karoly Grosz praised the importance of the fact, that after the unforgettable visit of Indira Gandhi, her son, Rajiv Gandhi is welcomed for the second time as Indian prime minister in Hungary. Hungary - he said - has always paid great attention to the development of the relations with the developing countries including India.

Rajiv Gandhi appreciated the Hungarian people and its government and the friendly invitation and cordial reception. He then spoke on disarmament issues. This set of problems has a special timeliness because at the current extraordinary disarmament session of the UNO the Indian head of government made a contribution on Thursday. He submitted important proposals, as the prime minister of India and one of the most respected statesman of the Six. The Six have consistently demanded since the eighties, the return to the peaceful cooperation and disarmament.

In this respect Rajiv Gandhi praised the importance of the fourth Soviet-US summit in Moscow and its results, the agreements which were achieved, and emphasized that the results aimed at so far can only be really useful if the parties go the full stretch of the road.

Karoly Grosz emphasized that Hungary extensively agrees with the Indian evaluation. The Hungarian leaders also judge that the Soviet-US negotiations and the achieved agreements are of historical importance and are useful for each nation.

The regional sources of conflicts were also extensively discussed including Afghanistan. In this context the parties emphasised the importance of the Geneva agreements. They praised the fact that the Soviet Union and Afghanistan consistently meet their obligations stemming from the agreements. The Indian prime minister, however, that in some countries certain circles do not wish to meet their agreements which, he added, might evoke the danger of a long civil war period in Afghanistan. He emphasized the need for giving the required support to the government of President Najibullah from each interested party. India is ready to provide this support, confirmed Rajiv Gandhi.

They exchanged views on the situation in Kampuchea and the relations of India with its neighbours was also discussed. They emphasized the importance of the fact that India and China finds the best ways to the solution of the conflicts. The Hungarian side also added, that the important transformation processes in the People's Republic of China in several aspects are identical with the efforts which are targeted in our country.

Due to the short available time the two heads of governments decided that the Hungarian and Indian delegations continue the negotiations tomorrow to discuss the bilateral political, economic, cultural and scientific relations.

The official Hungarian-Indian plenary sessions were completed by partner negotiations.

Miklos Raft had negotiations with Sarla Greval. At the meeting the organizational issues supporting the state administrations and the conditions of efficiency were discussed.

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Gabor Nagy had negotiations with A.B. Gokhale. They concluded with satisfaction that bilateral relations had continously developed in recent years in the spirit of conventional good contacts. They emphasized the importance of the high-level political meetings and the extensive expansion of the economic and trade relations. It was agreed that the already established high-level and consultative contacts between the foreign ministries should be continued. In the review of international issues, distinct attention was paid to Indochina. In this respect both sides pointed out that the international conditions for the negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean question are in formation. On the Hungarian side, Indian diplomatic efforts aimed at closing the gap in the stances of the affected parties was appreciated.

Hungarian television and the Indian television concluded a three- year long agreement. The document was signed by the Chairman of the Hungarian Television Gyula Bereczky and G.K. Arora. The agreement regulates the exchange of programmes, mutual support of film crews and provides opportunities for the filming of co-productions. Sonia Ghandi, wife of the Indian prime minister, visited Esztergom and Szentendre during the day.

Grosz Gives Dinner for Gandhi

LD1006213688 Budapest MTI in English 1954 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and prime minister gave a gala dinner in honour of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his wife in the parliament on Friday. The event was attended by the several outstanding personalities of the Hungarian political, economic and cultural life. At the dinner both premiers said toasts.

Delhi Cites Gandhi Remarks

BK1106094988 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] India and Hungary have warned that the process of disarmament, started by the two superpowers, will be jeopardized, if the series of balance of power are not abandoned. The two leaders have also called upon the

big powers to work for reduction of conventional weapons for giving a momentum to the nuclear disarmament process. The call was given by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and his Hungarian host, Mr Karoly Grosz, while speaking at a banquet in Budapest last night.

The Hungarian leader extended his country's full support to the action plan, proposed by Mr Gandhi to the UN special disarmament session. He said his country deeply appreciates India's active contribution toward nuclear disarmament.

Mr Gandhi, in his reply, expressed the hope that the action plan will be endorsed by all concerned. He pointed out that the world cannot live under the perpetual threat of a nuclear war.

The AIR special correspondent, Dwipesh Bhowmick, reports from Budapest that the two leaders had wideranging discussions earlier in the day. The Afghan issue, West Asia, and developments in the Indian region were among the topics covered by them.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi explained to the Hungarian side the developments in Afghanistan and apprised him of the discussions he had with Dr Najibullah in New York. He said Dr Najibullah is confident of forming a broad-based democratic government, but if the Geneva accord is continuously violated, he apprehends the appearance of fundamentalists and [word indistinct] powers. It will have a serious repercussion for the entire region. Mr Grosz reciprocated Mr Gandhi's views and said that the Geneva agreement should be strictly implemented.

The prime minister also told the Hungarian leader of the Indian efforts to improve its relations with Pakistan and China. He regretted that New Delhi's efforts have not always been reciprocated by Pakistan. Terrorism and secessionism in India find support and sustenance from across the border.

On relations with China, Mr Gandhi said we want peace on our border and we are ready for a settlement of the border issue through peaceful negotiations.

Gandhi Departs for Home

LD1106225788 Budapest MTI in English
2121 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI)—Saturday evening the Indian prime minister and his wife accompanied by Karoly Grosz saw a performance by the central art ensemble of the Communist Youth Union.

Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, who had paid an official friendship visit to Hungary at the invitation of Karoly Grosz, HSWP General secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Janos Kadar, HSWP President, left Hungary on Saturday.

At the Ferihegy Airport, decorated with national banners, the Indian prime minister were seen off by Karoly Grosz, Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs, Attla Madarasi, state secretary of finance, and Reszso Banyasz, spokesman for the government. Jozsef Olah, ambassador of Hungary to India, Satinder Kumar Lambah, ambassador of India to Hungary, and Antonio Casas Salvi, ambassador of the Republic of Venezuela to Hungary and doyen of the diplomatic corps, were also in attendance.

Industry Minister Leaves for Iran

LD1006215488 Budapest MTI in English
1431 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI)—Hungarian Minister of Industry Frigyes Berecz, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Iranian Economic Joint Committee, left for Tehran on Friday at the head of a delegation. At the session of the joint committee, Frigyes Berecz is to hold talks with 'Abbas-'Ali Zali, Iranian minister of agriculture and co-chairman of the committee, on bilatreal economic and commercial relations, and their development opportunities.

CPSU CC Department Delegation Visits

LD1206173788 Budapest MTI in English
1535 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)—A delegation of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU CC, headed by Andrey Grachov, head of sub-department at the CC, held consultations in Hungary from June 7 to 12 at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

The delegation exchanged views on, and discussed experience in, the reform of the system of political institutions, and the extension of democracy.

The delegation met Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee, and held talks with Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department, representatives of the partner departments of the Central Committee, as well as Jozsef Benyi, deputy foreign minister, and Zoltan Gal, deputy minister of the interior.

The delegation visited State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, and Jeno Rande, general secretary of the World Federation of Hungarians.

Havasi Asks Permission To Retire

LD1006125188 Budapest MTI in English
1844 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI)—The Executive Committee of the HSWP Budapest Committee at a session on June 8 decided to call the meeting of the Budapest Party

Committee later this month. As the party activist meeting was previously informed, Ferenc Havasi, first secretary of the Party Committee has asked for his suspension of duties and retirement. The Party Committee will decide on the approval of his application and on the proposals of the selection committee to be sent out—and which is elaborated at discussions with the members of the new first secretary—says the afternoon daily "ESTI HIRLAP".

Grosz Addresses Workers Guard Commanders
LD1206173388 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Karoly Grosz, party general secretary and premier, gave a speech at the national conference of Workers' Guard commanders, saying that we must not watch passively the ever more open appearance of the enemy, of the oppositionists, and the formulation of their political concepts. He added that if the situation requires it, the leadership will use administrative methods.

He called attention to the fact that nationalism dressed up as excessive Hungarianness can often be observed in public opinion. According Karoly Grosz, the interests of the homeland are truly represented by those who instead of unjustified boasting of Hungarianness stand on the basis of genuine love for the homeland.

The Workers' Guard commanders who spoke urged decisive action against those spreading hostile views and creating disturbances. They also stressed that the strengthening of the political institutional nature of the Workers' Guard cannot mean the foregoing of the development of military preparedness. They called attention to the fact that the status of voluntary public work is declining, and that there are frequently insinuating remarks about their activities.

Budapest TV Interviews Grosz
LD1206223788 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Interview with Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, by unidentified correspondent on 12 June, place not given—recorded; from "The Week" program]

[Text] [Correspondent] Today in the country and especially in certain circles, the existence of the Workers' Guard is questioned. It is asked what need there is these days for the Workers' Guard. This question has also arisen at the conference [of Workers' Guard commanders]

[Grosz] The last 32 years have shown what need there is for the Workers' Guard. The Workers' Guard is a form of community in which human relations, the relations between the individual and the community, can manifest themselves under the clearest conditions and, in their mutual effect, enrich both the individual, society, and the environment. I think that this is one of the forms of community in the country today in which the differences in function are disappearing, where the human values are recognized. Thus, it has great reserves both for the individual and for the benefit of all of us.

This is its most important function, I think. But, in addition, the Workers' Guard fulfills many indispensable roles in public life. Just think of this one figure: in 1 year they devoted more than 1 million hours to the protection of public safety in a voluntary capacity. Well, this amounts to the service of 3,000 policemen over 1 whole year.

[Correspondent] Comrade General Secretary, have the tasks been distributed yet within the Politburo? In other words, has it been determined as yet who in the leadership of the country is responsible for what?

[Grosz] The Politburo cannot allocate the tasks. The Politburo is the executive organ of the Central Committee. Everyone has the same status and everyone is obliged to deal with all areas. After all, this is his most important function: to put the experience he has gathered in the most diverse places, social strata, workshops, on the common table in the interest of the executive work.

The task of the managing director is to contribute to the preparation of political decisions with the experiences gained on the side of production, from his colleagues. The function of the scientific researcher is the same; the independent party workers' also. Those who work in the administration must gather experience from that sphere. In the Politburo you cannot create separate functions.

At the same time the Politburo sets up various working groups where the members analyze or look after the questions of a certain area. Now, we will submit to the Central Committee session a proposal for setting up a working group to summarize the lessons of the last 15-20 years, to reexamine the party's program declaration, and to prepare a program for another 20 years. We will recommend that this working group be led by Comrade Pozsgay. The party conference has decided that we have to change the organizational rules as well, in line with the changing circumstances. We will recommend that this group be led by Comrade Lukacs.

We want to introduce the system of advisory groups in party life as well. This is something that is already done by several party committees. I worked with such an advisory body in Borsod, and also at the Budapest party committee. We have to work out the entire mechanism for this. We have asked Comrade Nyers to lead the working group that will work this out.

At our June session, we will have to decide also on the formulation of a longer-term economic policy conception. We will ask Politburo member Miklos Nemeth to

lead the working group that will deal with the formulation of a longer-term economic policy strategy. Thus, the Politburo members lead working groups, but the functions canot be divided among them.

[Correspondent] It seems that there is a kind of impatience in the people in the wake of the party conference. The power is in the hands of our new leadership, and it is not apparent what they are doing with it.

[Grosz] Well, first of all, let us clarify some concepts. The power is not in the hands of the leadership: It is in the hands of the workers, the peasants, the intelligentsia, the employees, that is, in the hands of the people. The so-called new leadership is no more than office-holders and officials who have been entrusted with the exercise of power. This is one thing.

It is natural that there is a sense of impatience. A great many questions have awaited a solution for years, and we have delayed the answers. But I would like to say that while I find this impatience natural I do not let myself be influenced by it. Because I am convinced that acting hastily out of impatience could cause just as much harm as the inability to act and immobility. Thus, calm but decisive action is needed.

As regards the remark to the effect that it appears that they do not know what to do with it, that they are uncertain, well, let me say the following in response to this: A leadership always has tasks: to deal with daily social, political, economic, international problems, affairs, that is, to deal with the processes; and to think in the longer term, to think in terms of the future.

As regards our daily affairs, if we are to look at just the political issues, in the modernization of the system of institutions we have brought in very significant decisions. To implement this, to organize it, is a very great task. We have to make decisions on personnel matters. The next session of the Central Committee and the session of the National Assembly after that will adopt positions on these issues.

We have to carry out work of economic organization. We have just decided the fate of metallurgy. There is a great debate on it today as well. We have decided the future of mining. I could go on listing the daily issues. In addition, let me add, we have very many international programs that have to be dealt with, and it is a good thing that these exist. This is the present.

As regards the future, we have to work out a long-term economic strategy. However, in the interest of the strategy we have to take measures already on partial questions that represent a long-term modernization of the mechanism. I am consciously not talking about a reform of the mechanism, because this is not just a matter of reform. There are areas where processes moving in new directions have to be further developed.

Thus the leadership now has to deal with a very complex set of issues, and both hands of the leaders are full of work. If it appears that the leadership is not doing anything, I am very sorry about this, but people will come to realize the truth on the basis of their own experiences.

[Correspondent] Comrade General Secretary, would you let me show you a newspaper?

[Grosz] Of course.

[Correspondent] Here I have the most recent issue of the American NEPSZAVA, dated 10 June 1988. The title of the article is "Karoly Grosz at the Head of Hungarian Political Life," and I would like to read you the following statement. Karoly Grosz does not waste his time on empty chatter and smiles. On the rare occasions when he smiles, according to a Western reporter, his eyes do not participate in the smile. Have you read this?

[Grosz] No, I have now heard it for the first time.

[Correspondent] Here, let me give you the interview.

[Grosz] It will be a very nice souvenir. Well, what should I say to this? By the way, I am basically a cheerful person. I like jokes and jests. I enjoy company. I have to say, however, that now I have too many problems to spend my time on light-hearted jests. At the same time I am an optimist: I believe in tomorrow. I believe in what we are doing, and this optimism in me strengthens my determination. Thus, even if my eyes do not always smile, I am still confident that what we are doing is a good cause and will succeed.

[Correspondent] We heard on the radio this morning that you are having a dinner jacket made. I should imagine that this is connected with your trip to the United States, but first you are going to the Soviet Union.

[Grosz] Yes, I have received a kind invitation from Comrade Gorbachev to visit the Soviet Union at the beginning of July. I am very pleased. I regard it as an honor, and I am very glad to go, not only because our meetings so far have all given me lasting impressions but also because there is something to discuss. We have opinions, a Hungarian position on the processes taking place in the world, on the questions in the internal life of the socialist community, and also on bilateral economic relations, where big questions are on the agenda, such as the supply of energy and materials, in the medium-term, that is, till 1995, cooperation in the sphere of modern technology, that is, the harmonization of the development of the modern branches. The system of joint enterprises also belongs here. Thus, there are many, many questions on which consultation is useful for us, and perhaps we can also contribute with our experience to the search for the path, to the endeavors, of our Soviet friends.

[Correspondent] And let us hope that the dinner jacket will be ready in time for the American trip.

[Grosz] Well, yes, these radio people are very tricky. I arrived back from the airport last night at 2300. I was very tired, and the telephone rang. I picked up the receiver, and they interrogated me. They embarrased me by asking how I explained that I was always so elegant. How many suits did I have? I have never counted them. They asked me why I had such suits made. I said, because it is my task to look presentable. Then I said in this connection that I had never worn a dinner jacket in my life, and now I had to have one made because I was going to visit the United States and had to conform to the customs there. Of course, I do not know what I am going to do with it afterward. In Hungary one does not wear a dinner jacket very often. But I am not sorry about this.

[Correspondent] What are your travel plans for the next 2 months?

[Grosz] I am going to the Soviet Union, as I have just mentioned. Then I will go on to Warsaw straightaway; then immediately afterward I am going to visit the United States. There is a visit to Austria on the agenda in the near future. The precise date has not yet been decided, but soon there will be an official visit to the SR of Romania. The dates of another six to eight trips are still uncertain. These will probably take place after the next 2 months, because they could not be fitted in, so these will come sometime in October or November.

There is exceptionally great interest in our country in the world. We must be pleased about this. The event of the party conference contributed to this, but not only that event; this is something that I would like to emphasize. We feel that the possibilities offered by international relations must be used for the renewal of the country. Thus, we welcome all those who are interested, and we are pleased to accept all well-intentioned invitations that can make a contribution to the acceleration of internal development by shaping international conditions.

[Correspondent] Thank you for the interview.

[Grosz] I thank you for the conversation.

Nyers on 1948 Union of Political Parties

LD1206140988 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0545 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Interview with Rezso Nyers, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, by Gyorgi B. Kiraly; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] Today is the 40th anniversary of the union of the Hungarian Communist Party and the Hungarian Social Democratic Party [SDP]. After 40 years the accounts which are traditionally given at such anniversaries do not merely recall the events; by now there is a chance of a valid, more or less lasting analysis. We shall now interview a witness who is also willing to evaluate. At the time of the union, he represented the left wing of the SDP. He was the Pest County SDP secretary, in control of the environment, which gave the working class base to the party. This man is today a member of the MSZMP Politburo. Gyorgy B. Kiraly talks to Rezso Nyers.

[Kiraly] You told the BBC's correspondent in April this year that in 1948 the SDP's unity was broken, that it had had to find refuge in the union.

[Nyers] One can only understand this by looking at the situation. The end of 1947, from the fall onward, saw a particular period of crisis in Hungary. The coalition which had functioned up until then dissolved. The August, 1974 elections brought unexpected results under these circumstances. This resulted in a crisis in the cooperation between the Communist Party and the SDP. First and foremost, and decisively, it created a crisis inside the SDP. This crisis brought about a tendency toward splits. The struggle between the left wing and the right wing of the party sharpened. Many people in the center of the party joined the left wing in the debate regarding cooperation with the communists, albeit only in that debate. Thus, an interesting situation had arisen in which on a single issue, and only on that issue—though on a very important issue—separate fronts and to carry this struggle right to the break-up of the united front, while the other side held that the struggle could not be taken to the point of breaking up the united front, that the quarrel had to be settled, and that the united front had to be reestablished.

[Kiraly] At the beginning of 1948 certain right-wing functionaries were expelled from the SDP. The Communist Party took advantage of the fact that the SDP was weakened because of its internal struggles and began the campaign for reorganization.

[Nyers] Yes, this was at the beginning of 1948.

[Kiraly] The question is, was there in the factories, let us say, a pressure exerted on the workers belonging to the SDP—either financial or moral pressure—for example, that if they did not transfer to the Communist Party then they could lose their jobs?

[Nyers] In the old established industrial factories this was not a problem and could not arise. This sort of pressure really did happen in the places of state employment, such as the railways and the postal service. In these places it really did result in a feeling of bring under a threat. It was no accident that this problem was exacerbated at the railways in August and in September, 1947. The greatest struggles took place there.

[Kiraly] Let me add to this that in June 1948 the union was eventually a culmination of a process which had begun much earlier. The Communist Party decided on unification much earlier than the Social Democrats did.

At the end of 1947 Rakosi, as a tactical maneuver leaked the news of the union, though your party had not yet agreed on it, in order to compromise your party.

[Nyers] Yes, this was a very dishonorable action by Rakosi. In principle, and in the longer term, we were in favor of a union but we considered that many issues, important political issues, still had to be cleared up. Now, Rakosi went ahead and on the still unclarified basis of the two workers' parties—still unclarified as regards their unification—he floated the slogan of union. He did this in order to convey to the potential Social Democratic voters that it was pointless to vote for the SDP because they would turn into communist votes.

[Kiraly] Let me quote you, if you will permit me. In March 1948 he wrote in the Social Democratic weekly, JOEVOE, published in Ujpest, that is, after the question of fusion had been decided, the following: This new party will essentially be more Communist than Social Democrat. I would now like to focus on this word, more. Did you believe at the time that social democracy could survive in the new party?

[Nyers] Look, with very few exceptions, those of us who had accepted the fusion were not willing to go over to the Communist Party. We regarded ourselves as social democrats; we wanted to go into the union as social democrats. We intended introducing the virtues of SDP into the United Workers' Party. We did not simply want to join the Communist Party as it was then; we wanted to enter a United Workers' Party which combined the virtues of the two parties.

[Kiraly] May I say in that case that you were naive then?

[Nyers] Yes, you can certainly say that. We were not naive historically, because the concept of the unification is nowadays becoming justified. It is now demonstrated that a union of this sort is possible on the basis of reform communism. But we were naive—very naive—from a tactical viewpoint at the given time. At that time I believed that many of the virtues of social democracy, the internal party democracy, the expectation that the united party would pursue an economic policy which was going to be a realistic economic policy, and that this United Workers' Party would itself develop its strategy and tactics. [sentence as heard] Our naivete was a result of a lack of information. At that time we did not know to what extent the Information Bureau of the communist parties which had already been formed determined the strategy and tactics of the individual communist parties. It turned out that by that time it was playing a determining role. Thus, the united party, the Hungarian Working Peoples' Party, had no genuine independence. But we did not know that at that time.

[Kiraly] I think that...

[Nyers, interrupting] The Stalinist steam roller got going and many of the social democrats found themselves under the roller. However, so did the social democratic tradition and the virtues which could have been carried on as well.

[Kiraly] What is more, all this happened in a strange way, inasmuch as Szakasits [The SDP leader at that time] was having talks with Stalin. He was saying that the fusion was not to be forced, as the cooperation of the two parties, without fusion, could provide an example for the West European parties.

[Nyers] Yes, this promise—it was not really a promise, it was a statement by Stalin, which did not give rise to any obligation; it was said within the framework of an informal discussion—held for only a very short time.

[Kiraly] Unfortunately, as we now know, nothing came of this principle. The two parties ceased to exist, or, rather, they were abolished and from 1949 onwards in essence there has been a one-party system in Hungary. I would like to add to this that the elimination of the multiparty system was not a historical necessity. After all, the coalition parties had accepted the socialist state order.

[Nyers] Yes, that is so. The dissolution of the parties can be evaluated as historically unjustified and wrong. Our development could have been envisaged, in part, with parties cooperating with each other, and even in part with loyal oppositionist parties. In this way there would have been a greater element of control and this would probably have saved the united party from certain mistakes.

[Kiraly] I think we could hardly dispute that the unification of the two workers' parties was a fact of historic significance. Perhaps, however, we can question the way in which it was achieved, that it was done in an incorrect and, if you like, politically dishonorable manner.

[Nyers] Yes, that could be said. The correct goal was achieved too early and with the wrong methods. Nonetheless, from a historical viewpoint, 10-20 years after the unfication—and even more so now, 40 years after the unification—it is becoming justified. As a result of the reforms the communist parties are moving toward a political synthesis—at least some of the communist parties, among them the MSZMP—which corresponds to the ideal of such a united party.

[Kiraly] I would like to add something to this, namely that the classics of Marxism never said that the political system of socialist institutions is a one-party state. There is only one question left. How can we achieve pluralism amid our present circumstances, within the framework of a one-party system?

[Nyers] Institutionalized pluralism was missing to such a great extent from Hungarian political life that even with a one-party system for a while there appears to be a chance to develop it. In part debates must be made more open and freer inside the party. This in itself is a type of pluralism. This is because it has become clear, by now with absolute clarity, that inside the party there was never such a formal unity of thought, or even of action, as we proclaimed toward the outside. But since freedom of debate and the maintainance of separate opinions was restricted for a long time, there is scope to do a great deal in this area.

Freedom of debate inside the party is a very important part of pluralism. The other part is that we must develop the separation of the functions of power as against the monolithic character of power. Neither the party and the trade unions nor the party and the state organs can fuse the way they did before.

My view is that the clarification of political interests and the articulation of political opinions are at an elementary stage in contemporary Hungarian society. It is not class interests that are now manifesting themselves but newly developing—not developed but developing—group and stratum interests. In my view, with a one-party system one can also envisage the establishment of parallel organizations, on the basis of free initiative, in the social organizations and associations, as long as these accept and observe our Constitution and our laws.

Nyers Interviewed on Stabilization, Trade

AU1206145888 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jun 88 p 10

["Excerpts" from interview with MSZMP Poliburo Member Rezso Nyers by Eva Radnoti: "Stabilization and Trade"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Radnoti] The current economic changes are partly a continuation of the 20-years-old economic reform, and are partly restrictive measures. How do you evaluate these steps as part of the continuation of the reform?

[Nyers] Indeed, the current changes reflect financial restrictions that are essentially still general economic restrictions which began on the financial side. In addition, the current changes also are an indication of efforts to continue reforms in organizational issues, to encourage a flow of capital, and, to a lesser extent, the pricing and financial mechanism. Essentially, the restrictive measures can be classified in three groups: limiting budgetary expenditures; curbing the consumption and the real income of the population; limiting the imports.

A big question is whether we will succeed—and to what extent—in making this restriction selective, that is, providing greater scope for competitive and more profitable ventures. Another big question is whether we will be able to shift from improving our foreign trade balance on the basis of import restrictions to a trade balance policy based on an increase in exports.

Due to agitation and because of the methods of agitation, many people regard the phase of stabilization—which is, in fact, a phase of restrictions—as the continuation of reforms, and thus, they simply identify stabilization with the continuation of the reform.... In my view, genuine continuation of the reform is equal to development, and in fact is the method to implement this development.

[Radnoti] In the present situation, what do you think are the main tasks facing our trade policy and the domestic supply?

[Nyers] Conscious opposition and consistent attitudes opposing simplification, unilateral interpretation, and unilateral implementation of stabilization policy. The main danger in the coming 2-3 years comes from upsetting the global balance between purchasing power and the supply of goods, and we will have to avoid this. Tough implementation of financial balance inevitably carries the danger of deterioration in the supply to the domestic market. This trend is already visible in the durable consumer goods, in miscellaneous industrial goods, and even in clothing articles. Although compared to some other socialist countries, there is a relatively good supply of goods in Hungary, we must be careful to avoid considerable deterioration in this area.

During the debate on the draft budget and plan for 1988, the Commerce Committee of the National Assembly gave proposals to the government on tactical trade policy issues.

In balancing the domestic market, it is generally important to create the proper supply of daily consumer goods, which means of adequate quality, quantity, and at the right price level. In this area we must protect the market balance by all means, and we must even resist promising export opportunities if these would lead to shortages on the consumer market.

We drew the attention of the trade enterprises to the fact that the producers will probably show a strong intention to pass the price increases due in 1988 onto the consumers; therefore, when the new assortment of goods appears on the market, trade enterprises should toughen their price-bargaining attitude at least to the extent their position allows, or to the extent their possibilities are realistic and not just in theory.

We must pay great attention to organizing the market of the means of production, because, at present, this market is in a state of a complete disarray. Production enterprises find it increasingly difficult to purchase the necessary goods not only because of a shortage of such goods but also because of confused market relations, lack of proper business contacts, and lack of organization. All these are exacerbated by disturbances in the economic

activity, the low level of contractual discipline, and subsequently, by the enterprises' lack of confidence in each other. Creating normal market relations, and subsequently creating adequate conditions for production are indispensible. Without these, there will be neither development nor stabilization.

Kadar Interview With Finnish TV Reported

LD1306031688 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Analysis of the decisions of the national party conference is still largely a task for the future. It is no matter of indifference, either in the country or in international politics, how the new course is supported by the personality who stood at the head of the party for 32 years. Finnish television has interviewed the chairman of the party. One of the questions went as follows: Did the party conference cause Janos Kadar personal disappointment?

[Begin Kadar recording] On the contrary, in my opinion the party conference gave the party and the country what it could in the given situation. We debated the most lively political issues of our development. Well, there was a long, 4-week. open debate—and essentially the party membership and the entire country participated in it—on the standpoint of the party conference. This debate was clarified and concluded at the appropriate level at the party conference. The resultant document or resolution, which we call a standpoint, provides suitable guidance for the renewal of party internal affairs and practice, for the appropriate work of our social organs, and for the solution of those great, important questions that exist in the construction sphere.

This provides the appropriate platform. From this point of view, I received the positions adopted by the party conference with great satisfaction. Now, occasionally there are various interpretations, so I would like to say something about the personnel issues, as well. We have taken a significant step forward in this area, as well.

I would like to say here that, of course, in the nature of the matter, I was in the key position, in the post of general secretary. It has a certain significance when there is a change in this post. I would like to say that I myself had long considered the idea of asking to be relieved and of recommending someone else because, you perhaps will understand this, this has a human side, as well. After all, I am now 76, and I have been doing it for 32 years. In my opinion, it is not a good thing for a man to become an institution; it is not good in general, and not good for the individual, either.

I also had a special concern. I have observed that a change in this post is never a simple matter in socialist countries. I thought that a change ought to be made while one was still functioning and able to insure that it took place in line with the public interest, in a cultured and normal way.

I would like to tell you that I had my ideas, not only with regard to my own person, but also concerning the solution of other political questions. A very short time before the conference, I discussed these with the Politburo at that time, and they accepted them. I was the person who put forward the personnel recommendations at the Central Committee session. I dealt with the question of the general secretary, the question of the Politburo, and made recommendations with regard to the Central Committee secretaries. I asked the Central Committee to understnd that I was asking to be relieved, and I proposed Karoly Grosz for general secretary, as well as those who got into the Politburo, which in my view expresses the joining together of the forces and the appropriate continuation of the basic line. Thus, this took place in line with my wishes and ideas. I am very content and glad that it happened this way. By the way, I did not put forward any proposal regarding the post of chairman. This was done by others. I did not have such special ambitions, but the view was that this could be necessary and useful. So the party conference decided on the political and personnel questions alike in line with my expectations. Now new and better conditions for work have come about. [end recording]

Life in Prison Camp for Soldiers Described

AU1006125088 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP Supplement 4 Jun 88 p 5

[Istvan Illes' report: "Running About"]

[Excerpts] The Hungarian People's Army has just one penal battalion. The unit was formed in Budapest in 1954 and was transferred to Nagyatad 6 years ago. [passage omitted]

According to Lieutenant Colonel Ferenc Bodi, the commander of the unit; Major Istvan Balogh, his deputy for political affairs; and from Lt Col Jozsef Rozsas, head of the Educational Department, only soldiers who have received prison sentences of 7 to 24 months are sent here. A criminal record does not exempt anyone from regular military service; therefore the "toughies" are also conscripted into the army. Therefore, every second or third soldier here is a recidivist. [passage omitted]

After completing their sentence, these soldiers return to their units and serve their remaining time in the Army. The time spent in the penal battalion does not count as part of their service time. [passage omitted]

An average of 500 young people spend time here in Nagyatad. One-third of these young people are vocational school and secondary school graduates; the rest can hardly write their names. [passage omitted]

One third of the military crimes are of violence against superiors, disobedience, and violation of the obligation to serve. [passage omitted]

Soldiers who violate secrecy regulations and who start "chattering" about military secrets are also brought here. Many soldiers boast to their acquaintance and friends about their activities! [passage omitted]

Alcohol plays a role in two-thirds of the military crimes. Whether he likes it or not, a soldier on leave is constantly offered drinks by his parents, friends, and acquaintances. [passage omitted]

Speaking about the activity of the soldiers in the camp, Laszlo Ormai, head of the battalion's workshop, said that the production value reached 44 million forints in 1987, with a clear profit of 1.8 million forints. They work primarily for the Army, but they can accept orders from anyone. [passage omitted]

The convicts work 80-100 hours a month and receive 300-400 forints net for their work. They can spend this money only if there are no complaints about their behavior. Skilled workers have an advantage, but the majority are semi-skilled workers. [passage omitted]

Walesa Request for Passport to Geneva Rejected
AU1006163388 Paris AFP in English
1606 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 10 (AFP)—A request by Lech Walesa, leader of the banned union movement Solidarity, to obtain a temporary passport was rejected Friday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman told AFP.

Mr Walesa made the passport request in a letter addressed to Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and had planned to attend the annual conference of the International Labor Organization, currently being held in Geneva.

The spokesman said in effect that Mr Walesa did not have the right to a temporary passport and added that he should make a request at the Interior Ministry for a "normal" passport.

Mr Walesa had also requested passports for two other union officials, Bogdan Lis and Zbignew Bujak, and for an aide, Lech Kaczynski.

Meanwhile, seven students at Krakow University were detained on Friday after allegedly selling banned publications on the campus, an informed source in Krakow said.

The detentions immediately sparked protests from about 200 students, who demanded that the seven be released, and who signed a petition addressed to university authorities.

According to the source, the seven were selling illegally-printed books and pamphlets in a university book store. The book store was closed by university officials, but several students continued selling the books outside the building, the source said.

Dissidents Spurned Talks With Government
AU1106144588 Paris AFP in English
1349 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 11 (AFP)—Polish dissidents, among them Lech Walesa, head of the banned Solidarity union, have spurned offers of talks with the government and a chance to run for public office, including parliament, Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak said Saturday.

In an interview with AFP, Gen. Kiszczak strongly criticized the attitude of those who continued to reject "the policy of dialogue, reform and national reconciliation" put forward by the government.

Some dissidents, he said, had been offered a chance to take part in the Consultative Council, a body of 56 members set up in December 1986, or to stand for elections to parliament or to town councils, he said.

To these offers of dialogue, opponents had responded by "backing the latest series of strikes in April and May, and even trying to spread and amplify the movement," the minister said.

On relations with the Catholic Church, Gen. Kiszczak said the government appreciated the church's "realism in public life", but church leaders could be "more constructive" in backing the government's policy of national reconciliation, he suggested.

Leaders of the outlawed Solidarity trade union sought to rekindle social unrest by backing strikes organised by small groups in about 30 firms from April 25 and May 11, Gen. Kiszczak said.

But "facts showed" that Solidarity, which in its heyday claimed 10 million members, "had long ago ceased to exist," the minister added.

"Solidarity was not just a trade union organisation. It was a social movement, regrouping a number of political factions whose one objective was to seize power. A minority of extremists were manipulating the majority of the workers," the minister said.

Gdansk Demonstrators Support Solidarity
AU1206185788 Paris AFP in English
1819 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 12 (AFP)—About 2,000 Poles demonstrated Sunday in the Baltic city of Gdansk in support of the banned Solidarity trade union, informed sources there said.

In Warsaw meanwhile, about 1,000 people listened to pacifists call for the release of prisoners of conscience, informed sources said.

In Gdansk the demonstrators, many of them youths, gathered following an open air mass, and marched to the home of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, shouting "No liberty without Solidarity", and "We want Lech not Wojciech (Jaruzelski, the country's leader), an informed source in the city said.

Mr. Walesa briefly appeared at a window to say that authorities had failed to understand the warning given by workers who struck in April and May at the giant steelworks in Nowa Huta and shipyards in Gdansk.

"We must prepare ourselves, from next August, to introduce the true reforms needed by the country," he said.

"How? You know yourselves, and Solidarity leaders will be at your disposal," Mr. Walesa added.

He did not spell out what action he had in mind, but his mention of August was seen as a reference to the anniversary of the 1980 "Gdansk agreements" which led to the official recognition of Solidarity.

There was no attempt by police to intervene.

Meanwhile in Warsaw, three people, two of them members of the outlawed pacifist organisation, were detained by police after expressing support for prisoners of conscience in Poland.

OPZZ Confers on People's Council Elections

LD1006153288 Warsaw PAP in English
2024 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 9—The Executive Committee of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Union (OPZZ) met here today chiefly to discuss participation of trade unions in the elections to people's councils.

Electoral lists to basic-level people's councils include 7,070 candidates proposed directly by trade unions, while voivodships lists have 40 labour candidates. Naturally, there are more unionists among people who will be running for a councillor's mandate. The OPZZ Executive Committee appealed to unionist and to all working people to take an active part in the elections and to vote for trade union candidates.

The appeal refers, among other things, to decisions of voivodship people's councils which introduced 10-percent surcharges on prices for tourist and recreational services. Recently the OPZZ Secretariat took a stand on the issue. The Executive Committee resolved to label as its own the appeal of the OPZZ Secretariat to councils to suspend the surcharges.

The Executive Committee assessed complaints and motions submitted to the OPZZ by employee and work veterans. Last year they numbered 3,144. An analysis of the complaints showed that a clear majority of financial claims of employees and old age and disability pensioners was unfortunately unjustified in the light of legal regulations, although justifiable from the social point of view (low pay, small old-age and disability pensions). Hence the low success rate in interventions undertaken by the OPZZ.

The committee decided not to consider anonymous letters which though are sent to the OPZZ in small numbers, yet result in considerable moral and social damage and frequently hit out at the reputation of people unfairly accused. It was stated that nowadays, in conditions of openness and growing freedom to make critical comments, examination of anonymous letters had no justification. This amendment was proposed by Alfred Miodowicz who heads the PUWP CC Commission for motions, complaints and signals from the population.

Unconventional Methods Being Used in Elections

LD1206151088 Warsaw PAP in English
1344 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 12—To be held next Sunday, June 19, the elections to People's Councils are marked not only by the new electoral law. The law may cause considerable difficulties for some electors who are not accustomed to such changes in the nature and technique of elections.

Many an elector will have for the first time in this life to make on his own an actual choice from among the candidates who will be named on the ticket in alphabetical order. If the choice is not made by means of crossing out this or that candidate (in some districts there are 2 or 3 candidates running for the one mandate) whom the elector does not want to see in his people's council, his ballot will not be valid.

On the other hand, more industrious candidates for councillors have started to use methods of making their names and electoral programmes familiar to the public, methods which were unheard of in Poland of recent decades. They include not only encountering electors at official meetings, but also arranging for "chance" happenings to the extent of appearing at "Hyde Park" corners of a sort where candidates try to win electors' favour with street performance. Others advertise themselves with self-prepared posters. And this is something Poland has not seen for a long time.

Messner Presents Toast at Beijing Dinner

AU0906142288 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU
in Polish 7 Jun 88 p 8

[Premier Zbigniew Messner's toast at reception given by Premier Li Peng in Beijing on 6 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Premier, esteemed Comrade Zhu Lin, dear comrades and friends, I offer my cordial thanks for the warm words addressed during our meetings to Poland, the Polish people, and myself.

Visiting the PRC is a special pleasure to me, not only because this is the first visit by a Polish premier in the past 31 years, but also because I am able to obtain first-hand knowledge of the processes in your country and of your many achievements. My wife and I have been greatly impressed by the warm reception we have continued to encounter from the very moment of our arrival in Beijing.

For many years, our people have nourished feelings of deep esteem and friendship for the Chinese people. We have been always fascinated by the long and rich history and traditions of China and the Chinese people. The dramatic history of your people and their hard road to freedom and modernity are close to our hearts.

Poland has been interested in and has sympathized with the revolutionary storms that have changed the image of old China in the 20th century. We rejoiced over the victory of your revolution in 1949, the establishment of the PRC, your radical socioeconomic changes, and your great people's socialist building.

Neither China nor Poland have been spared painful experience by the most recent history. Nevertheless, you have been able to overcome your difficulties and to defend your lofty ideas, which now continue to inspire your new plentiful and imposing achievements in the past 10 years.

Esteemed comrades, the history of our friendship goes far back into the past, but there is no doubt that the victory of socialism in our two states has imparted a new meaning to it.

Traditions continue to inspire our joint efforts to promote our mutual knowledge, to bring our two peoples closer together, and to develop comprehensive cooperation.

On the other hand, the mutual visits of the leaders of our parties and states—of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski to China and of Comrade Zhao Zhiyang to Poland—were of momentous significance for the present Polish-Chinese relations.

Comrade Premier, we also vividly recall your visit and talks in Poland in 1985.

We highly value the dynamic and productive development of Polish-Chinese cooperation in many areas. Frequent contacts, political dialogue, the realization of summit decisions are the concrete substance of our relations. We are convinced that they are of good service for the interests of our two peoples, our tasks of socialist construction, and the cause of peace and progress in the world.

The lines of our general cooperation continue to be effectively determined by the cooperation between the PZPR and the CPC.

Economic cooperation and trade are the material basis of our relations. Cooperation in science, technology, culture, education, and sports is also an important element.

Every one of these areas contains unexploited possibilities that would facilitate the qualitative and quantitative expansion of our relations. One can cite many examples, such as the exchange of services in the field of modernization investment projects—which is something to which both states attach great importance—or the creation of companies with capital from both sides.

The intensification of cooperation would contribute to the rapid and fuller satisfaction of our societies' growing needs. It would be a way of meeting our peoples' expectations and aspirations.

Esteemed comrades, Poland, like China, is implementing bold economic and social reforms. This path is also being trodden by other socialist states.

We consider the exchange of experience and information about the character and direction of such changes extremely useful.

We know from our own experience how difficult and arduous it is for new ideas and mechanisms to be put into practice, especially when they disrupt the existing order. They force changes in ways of thinking and acting.

We have set ourselves the goal of transforming socioeconomic and political life in a way that bring us closer to the socialism of abundance and further away from the model based on the equal distribution of poverty.

We note with satisfaction that this approach is convergent with the theses of the leaders of the PRC.

We in Poland are consistently searching for a way of releasing the creative potential of our people and extensive collective and individual enterprise. We are reassessing the traditional systems for guiding economic development by making a clear distinction between means and ends. We are resolutely reaching for market mechanisms.

We are guided by the belief that the essence of our system dictates that the only methods and means that merit being called "socialist" are those that lead to the efficient and most effective use of raw materials, intellectual potential, and social energy.

These are undoubtedly common features of our theoretical and practical searches.

We are not limiting ourselves to the restructuring of the economy.

Since the beginning of the eighties, we have been conducting a process of socialist renewal in Poland, the main lines of which were set out at the 9th and 10th PZPR Congresses.

We are implementing reforms and national accord in a complicated situation, in the midst of growing internal and external difficulties, and in the face of many obstacles resulting in various setbacks, disproportions, and imbalances.

In spite of this, we will not deviate from our chosen path and we are resolutely going forward. There is not and cannot be any turning back.

The success of the policy of reforms and democratization has an important bearing on the image of socialism as a sociopolitical system. Thus, we consider the policy our patriotic and internationalist duty.

The future of mankind and of socialism is inseparably bound up with the cause of peace, detente, disarmament, and security for the peoples of the world.

That is why we welcome with great satisfaction and hope the signs of positive changes in the international situation, which is still very complicated.

One ought to mention the Washington treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and operational and tactical missiles, which is the first genuine step toward real disarmament, and the results of the Moscow meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States.

The announcement of a 50-percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons by these countries fills us with optimism.

To the extent that it can, Poland is also making a contribution to positive processes in contemporary international relations. We have launched an initiative aimed at reducing weapons and increasing confidence in central Europe known as the Jaruzelski Plan.

This proposal has won understanding and support from many of the world's states. I would like to acknowledge with satisfaction that it has also been positively appraised by the PRC.

It is our belief that a matter of fundamental importance in today's world is cooperation between all peoples and forces that are striving to halt the arms race, achieve disarmament, and strengthen peace. We are actively involved in the joint efforts of the socialist states in the struggle for a better peaceful future for the world. Poland consistently advocates peaceful coexistence between states, regardless of institutional differences, and good-neighborly relations between all states and peoples. We particularly support the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and local hotbeds of confrontation at the negotiating table with the participation of all interested parties and without recourse to the use of force or violence.

Esteemed Comrade Premier, I would like to reiterate my profound satisfaction with our talks and the meetings that I am still to have with PRC leaders. The rich program for the visit will make it possible for me to become more closely acquainted with your wonderful country, the achievements of the Chinese people, today's China, and the prospects for development that were mapped out at the 23d CPC Congress.

We in Poland are following your successes—progress in modernization and the reforming of economic life and state structures—with interest and a feeling of affinity. We are convinced that many important achievements await you along this path.

I would like to express the conviction that my visit will represent the latest stage in our coming closer together, contribute to the enhancement of the traditional friendship linking the peoples of Poland and China, and will serve to further expand comprehensive cooperation between our two socialist states.

Messner Returns From PRC

LD1106174088 Warsaw PAP in English 1624 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 11—Premier Zbigniew Messner returned home today after his official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China.

In a short talk with journalists, Zbigniew Messner said that his visit to China was unusually successful and useful. The premier pointed to the convergence of views on many questions that took place during his talks with China's supreme party, political and state leadership.

Documents signed during the visit are also of great significance. The most important document is a programme for cooperation in economy, trade, science and technology by the year 2000. It creates a new quality in bilateral relations. Great convergence of economic reforms stems from what we saw and talks we and in China, the premier said. Some solutions are similar and some even identical although they were developed independently of one another.

Leaders' Public Appearances 1-6 June

AU1006101588 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 3 through 7 June reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

On 1 June, Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski received Brian Leon Barder, departing British ambassador in Poland (3 Jun p 2); on 6 June he attended a Warsaw conference on industrial pollution (7 Jun p 2).

On 6 June, Politburo Candidate Member Stanislaw Bejger met with the crew of the Dar Pomorza training clipper (7 Jun p 4).

On 1 June, Politburo Member Alfred Miodowicz attended the meeting of the commission dealing with citizens' letters and complaints (3 Jun p 3).

On 6 June, Politburo Member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak attended a session of the Czestochowa Voivodship Defense Committee discussing the voivodship's socioeconomic situation, public order, and security (7 Jun p 2).

On 6 June, Politburo Member Zygmunt Muranski attended a Katowice session discussing fuel and energy supplies (7 June p 2).

On 1 June, Politburo Candidate Member Gabriela Rembisz attended the meeting of the commission dealing with citizens' letters and complaints (3 Jun p 3).

On 3 June, Politburo Member Marian Wozniak chaired a meeting discussing proposals for restructuring the cooperative movement (4-5 Jun p 2).

News Conference Held on Soviet Credit Mechanism

AU1306084088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jun 88 p 5

[Text] A press conference was held at the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest on Friday afternoon, 10 June, during which V.V. Sitnin, deputy minister of finance of the USSR [title as published], V.A. Pekshev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Bank, and V.G. Malinin, deputy chairman of the USSR Bank for Foreign Economic Activities, presented aspects of the new financial and credit mechanism of the USSR.

Giosan, Delegation Pays Visit to Belgium

AU0906165888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1649 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Brussels, AGERPRES, 9/6/1988—A delegation of the Grand National Assembly, led by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, paid a visit to Belgium.

The delegation met with Lambert Kelchtermans, president of the Senate, and Ferdinand Nothomb, president of the Chamber of Representatives, as well as with other Belgian members of Parliament. On the occasion, questions were approached related to the links between the two countries' parliaments.

The delegation also had an interview with Premier Wilfried Martens. Aspects were discussed of the relations between Romania and Belgium.

The Romanian parliamentarians also met a delegation of the Christian-Democratic group in the European Parliament, led by Alfred Klepsch, president of the group.

Pays Visit to Luxembourg

AU1006182088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Luxembourg, AGERPRES, 10/06/1988—At the invitation of the Luxembourg Parliament a delegation of the Grand National Assembly (Romania's Parliament), headed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the GNA, paid an official friendly visit to Luxembourg.

The delegation met with Leon Bolendorff, president of Chambre des Deputes, with other Luxembourg Parliamentarians. During the talks held on those occasions experience was exchanged related to the way of working of the two parliaments.

The GNA delegation also had an interview with the prime minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Jacques Santer. On the occasion aspects were approached regarding the relations between Romania and Luxembourg.

Anniversary of Nationalization Celebrated

AGERPRES Marks Anniversary

AU1105161388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1514 GMT 11 Jun 88

["Nationalization-A Fundamental Act in the Process of Socialist Construction in Romania"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/6/1988—It is forty years today since the nationalization of the major means of production, which paved the road to revolutionary mutations in Romania's economic and social development. It virtually meant the abolition of the industrial and financial bourgeoisie, an end to the domination of international monopolies in the Romanian economy and the regaining of sovereignty over national resources, all while laying the foundations of the whole people's socialist property.

The act of nationalization, on June 11, 1948, was preceded by deep-going political, economic and organizational changes brought about by the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944. Land ownership was virtually abrogated early in 1945. The institution of the first revolutionary-democratic cabinet, on March 6, 1945, eased the way to the agrarian reform, achieved in the spring of the same year to legally liquidate land property in agriculture and provide for other structural reforms: the institution of worker control in enterprises, the nationalization of the national bank, the creation of industrial offices, an inventory of enterprises, the monetary reform and the elaboration of programmes for the recovery of the national economy.

The nationalization act itself was thoroughly prepared under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party through an action the aim of which was to provide for an intact take-over of enterprises and to create conditions for their production not to run idle. The nationalization law put all the riches of the subsoil, as well as the major private enterprises and industrial, banking, insurance, mining, transport and communications companies in the hands of the state, as assets belonging to the people as a whole. After the act of nationalization, the state sector and the local administration held 80 per cent of the power industry, 58 per cent of the extractive industry and 80 per cent of the manufacturing industry.

The programme for the socialist transformation of the state started being applied in March 1949 and was concluded in 1962, when socialist forms of property were encountered over most of the arable and agricultural area. The cooperativization of agriculture was the crowning of the process of building socialist-type relations of production in the entire economy.

The material object of socialist property has been steadily developed as an outcome of vast investment intended to quantitatively increase and qualitatively and structurally improve the means of production, to manufacture modern industrial equipment, to expand the material base of the socio-cultural sector. At present, productive fixed assets amount to more than 2.5 trillion lei, which compares with roughly 80 thousand million lei in the year of the nationalization. Industrial production grew up more than 120 times, farm output over sixfold and the national income more than 32 times over 1945.

The overwhelming majority of the material assets that make up the present socialist property is a virtual result of the social effort made in the years after nationalization. The labour means of which, in the wake of the nationalization act, the state is the owner, as well as the material assets representing the contribution of private famers at the time of cooperativization were integrally replaced over that interval.

The development of socialist property provided for the creation of the unitary national economic complex and—in the last two decades—of the system of socialist democracy, which, according to a unitary outlook, intertwines representative with direct democracy and the unitary management of the economy, on the basis of the national plan and with worker self-management in socio-economic units.

Romania unswervingly furthers its policy of developing and diversifying socialist property. In line with the resolutions of the Thirteenth RCP Congress, the process of improving socialist property proceeds against the background of a preponderantly intensive economic growth, on the basis of a process of updating the technical and production potential and concomitantly with the expansion of the country's own raw materials base and the achievement of the new agrarian revolution, with the application of the latest gains of science and tecnology, intended to serve economic growth.

Officials Attend Symposium

AU1106183188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 11 Jun 88

["Scientific Symposium Devoted to the 40th Anniversary of the Nationalization of the Major Means of Production in Romania"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/6/1988—On Saturday, June 11, Bucharest was the venue of the scientific symposium organized by the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania under the aegis of the National Council for Science and Education on the 40th anniversary of the nationalization of the major means of production in Romania.

The symposium was attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP and of the government, party and state activists, men of letters and scientists, researchers, many working people.

The proceedings of the symposium were opened by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

Papers were read by: Manca Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Emilian Dobrescu, minister secretary of state at the National Committee for Science and Technology, Barbu Petrescu, deputy prime minister, Neculai Ibanescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister.

The papers underscored the role of the Romanian Communist Party, which initiated and carried through the historic act of 11 June, 1948 that led to the liquidation of the bourgeois-landlord property over the means of production, to the creation of the socialist property of the entire people in the national economy—a moment that marked the beginning of the building of the socialist society in Romania. They recalled the vast activity carried out by the RCP after the victorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of August 1944 to establish and consolidate the worker-peasant power, prepare and accomplish the nationalization of the major means of production, in the work of recovering and rebuilding the national economy, democratizing the country, organizing the Romanian society on new, socialist bases.

The speakers emphasized the outstanding achievements scored by the Romanian people in the years of socialism, more particularly after the Ninth RCP Congress (1965), in the development of the forces of production, the country's socialist industrialization and the socialist transformation of agriculture, in the modernization of all the branches of the national economy.

The participants highlighted the contribution of the RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, to the substantiation and carrying into effect of the strategy of economic and social development in the current stage and in the perspective of the year 2000, to the defining of the role and place of industry as the basic branch of the national economy, as a decisive factor of the homeland's growth, to the improvement of the organization and updating of industry, agriculture, science, education and culture, of the other areas of activity, to the continuous improvement of the broad democratic system of the participation of the working

people—in their capacity as owners, producers and end-users—in the management of society, to the building of socialism with the people and for the people.

During the symposium stress was laid on the correctness of the RCP and Romanian state policy of consistent application of the general truths of scientific socialism, of dialectical and historic materialism to the specific conditions in Romania, on the fact that, through a consistent policy of judicious distribution of the national income and ensurance of a high accumulation rate of more than 30 per cent, the material and human resources of the nation could be used to the best to the end of building a modern, dynamic, efficient economy. Emphasis was placed on the theoretical and practical significance of the original outlook of the RCP on the establishment of higher forms of organization and scientific management of all sectors, of society as a whole, as well as on the growing role of the single national plan of economic and social development as a main means of rallying and mobilizing the whole people's efforts for the attainment of the current and future targets, for the assertion of science and education as basic factors of the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

The symposium underscored the complex process of building a broad democratic framework in Romania—unique of its kind—for the direct participation of the working class, of the peasantry, of the intelligentsia, of the whole people in the drafting and carrying through of the home and foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state, in the management of all sectors, the particular importance of the principles of self-management, of financial self-administration, of the new economic-financial mechanism, conceived and applied as early as twenty years ago, the mobilization of all national resources for development, for the steady growth of the economic and social power of Romania.

During the symposium emphasis was placed on Socialist Romania's active participation in the international division of labour, in the exchange of material and spiritual assets among all the states of the world.

At the end of the proceedings, the participants sent a telegram to RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

Paris Club Agrees on Debt Rescheduling

LD1106175088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Paris, 11 Jun (TANJUG)—Representatives of 15 Western countries and Kuwait—the members of the Paris Club—have reached an agreement with the Yugoslav government on the rescheduling of our debt obligations. This will assist the implementation of the latest measures in the general economic reform. After long, exhaustive, and delicate negotiations, lasting 2 days, members of the Paris Club agreed to approve for Yugoslavia the rescheduling of the principal and interest on debts totalling $946 million.

Despite the fact that we did not obtain everything that we sought and expected, we must nevertheless be satified with the agreement reached with the Paris Club, it is stressed by sources in the Yugoslav delegation, which was led in the negotiations by Federal Finance Secretary Svetozar Rikanovic. The meeting was held at the well-known Paris Center for International Conferences in the Avenue Kleber. It is believed that the agreements reached represent the maximum possible—or even more than this—under the current rules of the Paris Club.

According to the agreement, which will soon be formally signed, an agreement was reached on the rescheduling of Yugoslav debts and interest that fall due in the period between 1 April this year and 30 June 1989, in other words in the period in which the standby arrangement with the IMF is applicable. The period for the repayment of the principal and interest on debts totalling $946 million is extended to 10 years, with a 6-year moratorium.

The arrangement reached today contains four important provisions. According to the first, the repayment of the principal of already rescheduled debts amounts to $218 million, which fell due for repayment from 1984 onwards, has been rescheduled. According to the second, the repayment of interest on loans that have previously been rescheduled, which amounts to $247 million, has been postponed. According to the third, the principal on loans approved before December 1983, amounting in total to $386 million, has been rescheduled, and finally, the repayment of interest on these loans, amounting to $95 million, has been postponed. It should be stressed in particular that the agreed postponement of the repayments of interest, amounting in total to $342 million, in practical terms is equivalent "fresh money."

Apart from the agreement on the consolidation of our debts over the coming 15 months, an agreement in principle has also been reached for the first time on the financial support by the 16 member countries of the Paris Club for a longer period, in other words right up until 1995. According to this agreement, the medium-term rescheduling of debts amounting in total to $3,885,000,000 is planned. Final agreements on these future arrangements are directly conditional upon the rhythm of the implementation of the Yugosalv economic reform and of future "good will" agreements with the IMF. Hence also the imperative demand that there be persistence in the strict restoration of all reform measures, otherwise all the arrangements on financial support from foreign countries will come to nothing.

Assessing favorably the agreement reached today, Svetozar Rikanovic stressed in particular that the representatives of the member countries of the club, as well as delegates of the IMF, the World Bank, and UNCTAC, gave their unreserved support to the "bold and all-emcompassing" Yugoslav economic reform. The fact that Yugoslavia took bold steps in reforming the economic system, before the due date of the "fresh" funds envisaged in the standby arrangement with the IMF, was a decisive element in the ultimate agreement with the Paris Club, according to the assessment in our delegation.

IOC President Predicts Success of Seoul Games

LD1206185688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1811 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG)—I believe in the success of the Olympic Games in Seoul, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Juan Antonio Samaranch said in an interview to Belgrade Television and the Sarajevo daily OSLOBODJENJE.

Samaranch's conviction is the result of his recent talks with three leaders of the South Korean opposition and student representatives in Seoul, who, he said, are prepared to contribute to the success of the forthcoming Olympics.

The participation of 161 of the 167 invited countries is also one of the conditions for the success of the Seoul Olympics, he said.

I think that governments and politicians have learned a lesson that boycotting the games does not lead to anything and that it always affects only the athletes, he said, congratulating and thanking Yugoslav sports officials for never failing to participate in the biggest international sports event.

Samaranch considers that the unity of the IOC, all international sports federations and national Olympic committees is the biggest success of the Olympic movement in the eight-year period of his presidency. Due to this unity, he said, the Olympic movement is now stronger than ever.

Samaranch said he was still uncertain whether he would run for the post of IOC president again after his term expires next year.

My dream is to end my career as IOC president after the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, Samaranch said, but added that the final decision, depending on his health and the support of the committee members, will be made after Seoul.

Albanian Press Resumes 'Anti-Yugoslav Campaign'

AU1006162488 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] The Albanian press has resumed its anti-Yugoslav campaign. They carry quotations and texts taken from certain articles that aim to prove that an anti-Albanian policy is being carried out in Yugoslavia. The selection of articles in the Albanian press is such that Tirana's official concept is never called into question. Individual articles are taken as proof of the anti-Albanian policy on the part of (?Serbian) leadership. In addition, texts taken from articles in the Yugoslav press are used with the intention of proving that there are opposing views in other Yugoslav republics that are even identical to Albanian views.

[Words indistinct], the central Albanian newspaper does not stop here, but also accuses the Yugoslav leadership of having a (?biased) attitude. The purpose of which is to increase tension in the relations between the two countries. One even argues that our country was bothered by Albania's participation at the Belgrade meeting of foreign ministers in February.

Despite some signs of change in Albanian foreign policy, Tirana's basic views in its propaganda against our country (?have remained unchanged): ideological arrogance and attacks against our system's basic values.

TANJUG on Albanian Campaign

LD1106211888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1939 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (TANJUG)—Albania has again launched an anti-Yugoslav campaign. Its papers are increasingly carrying excerpts from Yugoslav papers taken out of context to "prove" Yugoslavia's anti-Albanian policy, the predominant overtone being negative.

ZERI I POPULLIT accused the Yugoslav leadership of having an "a priori disposition aimed at increasing tension in Albanian-Yugoslav relations, and of provoking and instigating anti-Albanian hysteria." The organ of the Albanian Labour Party even said that "there is no interest in Yugoslavia for creating a more favourable atmosphere among the Balkan countries" and that Albania's participation at the Balkan ministerial meeting in February this year "bothered Yugoslavia."

The meeting initiated by the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs was held in Belgrade. Yugoslavia invited all Balkan countries, including Albania, to attend and offered a broad platform acceptable to all, launching a series of full initiatives for the strengthening of cooperation, friendship and peace in the region.

Albanian Foreign Minister Reis Malile said in Belgrade that Albania urged the strengthening of goodneighbourly relations and non-interference in internal affairs, adding that Albania had no territorial pretensions towards Yugoslavia.

Similar statements were repeatedly made by other Albanian officials. However, practice has shown that they depart completely from these "commitments."

A recently published fourth volume of "Ramiz Alia's Speeches and Talks" includes a speech by the Albanian state and party leader saying that the problems in Yugoslavia's province of Kosovo are rooted in the fact that it is not a republic and that demands for Kosovo gaining the status of a republic are "highly justified."

"Titoists," an anti-Yugoslav pamphlet by the late Albanian leader Enver Hoxha grossly attacking Yugoslavia, is taught as a subject in Albanian schools and was recently again aired by Radio Tirana. Albanian "Marxism" textbooks—not only for university and secondary school students, but for elementary school pupils as well presented a highly distorted picture of Yugoslavia, with the sole aim of flaring up hatred agianst this country. Albanian children are imbued from an early age with Hoxha's messages describing relations between Yugoslavia and Albania as a "bloody feud," and saying that the only relations between Albania and "Titoist" Yugoslavia could be one "of struggle" which would continue as it is until the "complete and final destruction (of Yugoslavia) in all forms (of its existence)."

The Tirana-based institute of Marxist-Leninist studies headed by Hoxha's widow Nexhmia frequently publishes anti-Yugoslav studies. The socio-political studies review, for example, writes about a "savage campaign" against Albanians in Yugoslavia and supports a demand by Albanian nationalists and separatists for the creation of a "republic of Albanians in Yugoslvia."

Albanian history and geography textbooks also contain greater-Albania messages. Under the disguise of science, they spread false facts about the continuity of Albanian presence in Yugoslav territories.

Kosovo is an autonomous province which is part of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia. Counter-revolutionary, chauvinist riots broke out there in 1981 under the slogan of "Kosovo-Republic."

The aim of the Albanian chauvinists who staged the riots was to create an ethnically pure republic of Kosovo which would secede from Yugoslavia and become a part of Albania. Since 1981, more than 24,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have migrated from Kosovo under pressure from the chauvinists.

The majority of the population there, some 90 percent, are Albanians, with Serbs and Montenegrins accounting for less than 10 percent. Ten years ago, they account for 27 percent of the Kosovo population.

In very few countries in the world national minorities enjoy such rights as in Yugoslavia. Kosovo participates on an equal footing with other Yugoslav republics and provinces in decision-making in the country's federal organs. The provincial administration is independent in deciding about the majority of issues. Kosovo has its own university and academy of sciences and arts. Instruction for Albanian students at schools and universities is carried out in Albanian.

Responding to Tirana's accusations claiming that Albanians in Kosovo are "oppressed," Yugoslav commentators frequently point out that Albanians in Kosovo enjoy more rights than Albanians in Albania, in view of the country's Stalinist system. National minorities in Albania have nowhere near as many rights as minorities in Yugoslavia. Serbs and Montenegrins in Albania are almost completely assimilated and practically have not opportunity of developing their national cultures.

Tirana often repeats its "wish for goodneighbourliness" and claims that minorities should be "bridges of friendship." However, it has become evident again that for Albanian officials these are nothing but propaganda phrases aimed at suggesting to the uninformed that it is Yugoslavia's policy, and not Albania's, which hinders the development of goodneighbourliness.

Venezuelan President Continues Official Visit

Exchanges Awards With Dizdarevic

LD1106165388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2139 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG)—Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Jaime Lusinchi, president of the Republic of Venezuela, in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd tonight exchanged their countries' highest orders. On behalf of the SFRY Presidency Dizdarevic gave the distinguished guest the Order of the Yugoslav Grand Star, while Lusinchi gave the president of the Yugoslav Presidency the Order of the Liberator.

Gives Toast to Dizdarevic

[Addition to item published in 10 June 1988 East Europe DAILY REPORT, page 42, headlined "Venezuelan President Pays Official Visit," and subheadlined "Dizdarevic Toast at Dinner," reporting on toast by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at a 9 June dinner for Jaime Lusinchi, president of the Republic of Venezuela]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG)—Thanking his Yugoslav hosts, Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi expressed the desire to comprehensively advance Venezuelan-SFRY relations.

Lusinchi spoke with great respect about the SFRY's importance in the international community. He added that drawing closer together is "a natural thing, particularly in the difficult circumstances characterizing the current international situation."

The Venezuelan president said that the two countries believe in the democratization of relations between states and defend peace and security in the world, the self-determination of nations, noninterference, and mutual respect, while they oppose colonialism, racial discrimination, and the arms race. [passage omitted]

After paying tribute to the SFRY for its involvement and role in the Nonaligned Movement, President Lusinchi went on to say that Venezuela, as an active observer, had taken part in all the nonaligned meetings "because it shares the convictions about the substance of nonalignment and the motives which inspire it, the value of which is undeniable."

"Nowhere better than in the SFRY can we express our loyalty to the principle of international cooperation. Its contribution to the initiatives and program that represent the substance of the Group of 77 projects is a valuable factor providing a boost for our readiness to carry out the set objectives," stressed the distinguished guest from friendly Venezuela.

Lusinchi especially stressed "the increasingly acute problem of the foreign debts of the developing countries" and "the need for understanding and new suggestions that are irrevocably posed as the demand to mitigate the enormous burden that debts represent for our balance of payments." He pleaded for the establishment of more stable and more equitable conditions "in our relations with the financial world, keeping up and speeding up the investments that constitute the basis of the progress of our peoples," and opposition to protectionism, which upsets the proper direction of international trade to the detriment of the developing countries. The Venezuelan president asked for international financial mechanisms to change the method of making arrangements because they aggravate the debt crisis. This poses a threat to development and peace in the world, he warned.

Lusinchi pointed out the need for a peaceful solution of regional conflicts as one of the priorities of international relations.

He also stressed the importance of joint efforts of the Contadora group and the support group aimed at ending the conflict and promoting national conciliation, democratic self-determination, and noninterference in Central America. "We definitively reject outside meddling, which, no matter what complexion it is, upsets the prospects for understanding in this area," stressed the Venezuelan head of state.

Jaime Lusinchi said that Venezuela attaches the greatest attention to the promotion of relations between the superpowers and also among the European countries, especially within the framework of measures leading to disarmament and promotion of trust. In this context, he drew attention to the importance of the recent agreement between the United States and the USSR on eliminating intermediate-range missiles. He added that Venezuela is working to consolidate the disarmament process in the world.

"Among other things, the general desire for a reduction in nuclear arms costs means, and this has been shown by the UN General Assembly resolution, that we can hope that the resources released in this way will be channelled into economic and social development," said Lusinchi.

In conclusion, he expressed his great pleasure over this visit, the first visit by a Venezuelan president to "this hospitable people" and Venezuela's readiness to more strongly develop relations with the SFRY.

Meets With Mikulic

LD1006214488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1856 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG)—Economic relations between Yugoslavia and Veneuzela lag far behind the good political relations, Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi noted during their meeting here today.

Better economic cooperation would help boost Yugoslavia's trade with Latin America, as well as Venezuela's trade with Europe and the Middle East, they noted. Particularly good prospects of expanding trade exist in the shipbuilding industry, tourism and the domain of of capital development projects in Venezuela, they said.

The Yugoslav prime minister and the Venezuelan president expressed satisfaction with contacts on the delivery of Yugoslav ships, transport vehicles, tractors and rail cars to Venezuela and the deliveries of aluminium, oil and other products from Venezuela to Yugoslavia. The deliveries will be regulated by protocols on economic cooperation which are to be signed during President Lusinchi's visit.

Mikulic and Lusinchi noted with profound concern that the developing countries' debt have doubled in the past seven years and that adequate solutions at an international level still have not been found. They agreed that it was essential to ensure a speedier development of the debtor countries and noted that debtors should improve mutual cooperation and reach agreement aimed at creating conditions for a global dialogue with the creditors.

The Venezuelan president today also met with President of Yugoslavia's National Assembly Dusan Popovski. They said that Yugoslavia and Venezuela aspire after same goals: The development of of a world of independence, genuine freedom, greater economic equality and justice. In the discussion of cooperation between parliaments of the two countries, they noted that mutual confidence and the complementary nature of the two countries' economies constitute favourable conditions for the promotion of overall relations.

Holds Talks With Mikulic

LD1106025388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG)—Jaime Lusinchi, president of the Republic of Venezuela, was received at the White Palace in Belgrade today by FEC President Branko Mikulic.

Lusinchi and Mikulic talked about improving economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Venezuela and about some questions of international economic relations, above all the debt problem.

Mikulic and Lusinchi declared that the economic relations between the two countries are lagging far behind good political relations. There is great scope for expanding economic cooperation, especially in the fields of shipbuilding, tourism, and the construction of investment projects in Venezuela.

Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that during President Lusinchi's several visit protocols on economic cooperation will be signed, something that will open up broad scope for the realization of agreements previously reached by senior officials of the two countries.

Agreement was reached that Yugoslav and Venezuelan organs be involved in an agreement on the delivery of Yugoslav ships, means of transportation, tractors, and railroad cars to Venezuela, as well as of aluminum, oil, and other goods from Venezuela to Yugoslavia. It was also agreed to bring to an end talks on Yugoslav participation in the construction of a railroad in Venezuela, as well as in the realization of a project in the agricultural complex and aluminum processing.

Lusinchi and Mikulic stressed in particular the need for the economic subjects of the two countries to involve themselves even more in joint ventures, in joint participation in third markets, and in scientific-technical cooperation. It was concluded that a large part of Yugoslavia's commodity trade with Latin America, and of Venezuela's with Europe and the Middle East, could be performed through the two countries' cooperation.

The Venezuelan and FEC presidents also discussed international economic relations, especially the position of debtor countries. The need was stressed for greater coordination and agreement of the debtor countries with

the aim of creating conditions for the establishment of a global dialogue among debtors and creditors, which is an inevitable precondition for a successful solution to the problem of indebtedness.

It was noted with great concern that the debts of the developing countries have doubled over the last 7 years, and that there is still no appropriate action to resolve this problem. It was stated that it is vital to facilitate the more rapid economic development of the debtor countries in order to avoid the further intensification of the economic crisis in the developing countries and the drastic fall in the standards of living of their populations.

Departs From Dubrovnik

LD1306092588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0612 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Dubrovnik, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, who has been paying an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, left Dubrovnik Airport on board a special flight this morning. President Lusinchi and members of his party were given a formal sendoff.

During his stay, President Lusinchi had talks in Belgrade with the highest SFRY leaders on issues of common interest to Yugoslavia and Venezuela. He also visited Zagreb and Dubrovnik.

Orlandic Views Importance of Gorbachev Visit

AU3105121488 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 88 p 7

[TANJUG report: "An Affirmation of Democratic Principles"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May—In its latest issue, KOMUNIST writes that Gorbachev's visit to Yugoslavia and the talks between the SFRY and LCY leaders and their prominent guest undoubtedly represent an exceptionally important event in the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

In the article entitled "An Affirmation of Democratic Principles," its author, Marko Orlandic, points out that certain circumstances gave Gorbachev's visit special significance. He had in mind, above all, the increasingly deep socioeconomic and political reforms in the Soviet Union, the well-known Soviet interests and activity on the international scene, and certain new positive trends in international relations.

Orlandic continues by saying, that the significance of the visit also proceeds from our internal preoccupations as well as from the recognized and well-known international position of the SFRY. However, it seems essential for us to pay somewhat more attention to the state and problems of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and to some basic specific aspects and contradictions, in order to understand the present situation better and, thus, the significance of the visit and its undoubtedly positive result, writes Orlandic. He then states:

After the declarations signed in 1955 and 1956 in Belgrade and Moscow, these relations generally developed in cycles. They were freed of crude Soviet pressures and interference in ways that could have directly threatened our independence, integrity, and right to our own road of development. However, our relations were not freed of stagnation, recession, and even open squabbling whenever Soviet foreign policy and ideological doctrine came into direct conflict with the well-known stances of the SFRY and the LCY. These stances were firmly and consistently based on and are based on strict respect for independence, integrity, sovereignty, noninvolvement, and equality, as well as on the demand for democratic relations among progressive parties and movements. They are decisively and firmly against anyone's monopoly in these relations and against any kind of or anybody's guidelines in the choice of road to the construction of socialism.

In his detailed article, Orlandic then points out the events that led to a worsening in relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR after the well-known Hungarian events of 1956.

Stating that from the beginning of the seventies, bilateral interstate and particularly economic cooperation was marked by a constant rise, Orlandic claims that there was political interstate and even interparty dialogue in the period after the seventies, although it had its ups and downs and was of varying intensity. It can nevertheless be said that in this period bilateral cooperation basically developed successfully.

This means that, in practice, the stance on the need for the development of cooperation even in conditions where well-known differences are in existence and have an effect is thus affirmed. It was because of these differences that during this period relations between the LCY and the CPSU did not as a rule follow the dynamism of some other areas of our bilateral relations and cooperation.

The election of Mikhail Gorbachev as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee starts a qualitatively new phase in the development of Soviet society, with the gradual creation of a democratic vision of socialism and a new way of thinking in the USSR. There is the impression that all the depth, seriousness, and historical significance of Gorbachev's undertakings have still not yet been understood everywhere and in equal measure, and especially not in the Soviet Union. What is involved is a process that will have serious and positive consequences on the domestic as well as foreign scene and, therefore, also on our bilateral relations.

Orlandic then writes that Gorbachev's visit to Yugoslavia was successfully prepared and carried out by both sides and that the talks were imbued with a new positive atmosphere. He then stresses that the Yugoslav-Soviet declaration represents the most important result of this very successful visit and of the talks with the important guest. In its contents and breadth, it exceeds the limits of bilateral relations and has a broader international significance.

The principles of relations that were established in the Moscow and Belgrade declarations and the duty of the two sides to faithfully keep to them were strongly and consistently confirmed. In this way, long-term foundations for the development of overall, mutually beneficial, and stable cooperation were laid, among other things, the article published in KOMUNIST says.

Loncar Receives PRC People's Congress Group

LD0906090980 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China's National People's Congress. The delegation is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber. During the friendly talks, the PRC committee's vice chairman, Yao Guang, and the Chinese delegation expressed satisfaction with the continuing cooperation process and the exchanges of experiences in building socialism in the two countries.

Strike Threatened Over Arrested Slovenes

PM1306132188 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Jun 88 p 9

[Eastern Europe correspondent Robin Gedye report: "Strike Threat in Yugoslav 'Coup' Scandal"]

[Text] A general strike is threatened tomorrow in Slovenia unless three men, two of them journalists, held concerning an alleged military coup plot, are released from Army custody.

This latest scandal to hit Yugoslavia epitomises the private fears of many who believe that an army coup has been waiting to happen ever since the death of Marshal Tito, eight years ago.

As details emerged of the alleged plot, apparently an attempt to quell burgeoning liberal tendencies in the northernmost of Yugoslavia's six republics, support for the two journalists and an army sergeant-major flooded in.

The journalists, held in a Ljubljana military barracks on suspicion of leaking military secrets, wrote articles criticising the military and were the first to report coup allegations.

Federal official and communist leaders in Slovenia have denied plans for the coup, but evidence supporting the allegation continues to be published in Yugoslavia's extraordinarily open press.

The most worrying aspect for the state authorities is that indignation over the arrests has for the first time united scores of Yugoslav human rights groups, traditionally separated by ethnic rivalries.

Dizdarevic, Stanovnik Discuss Jansa Case

LD1006220088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1847 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 Jun (TANJUG)—Everything will be done to make sure the case of Jansa, Tasic, and Borstner proceeds as fast as possible. This was said during the meeting between Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Janez Stanovnik, president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia. This Radio Ljubljana news item, broadcast in its Radio Newsreel program tonight, quoting the report received from the Slovene Republican Committee for Information, stresses that as soon as the proceedings have been completed, the public will be fully informed.

Federal Writers Body Fails To Protest Arrests

AU1006193688 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] The Yugoslav Writers Federation will hold its assembly at Dojran Lake on 22 September. The topic to be discussed will be "Yugoslavia and Yugoslavism." This was agreed today at the session of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Writers Federation. It was also decided that this will be an electoral assembly that will discuss the issue of the chairman. The Yugoslav Writers Federation has had no chairman since the assembly in Maribor 2 years ago.

Presidium members decided not to join the protest of their Slovene colleagues and of the Croatian PEN Center on the occasion of the arrest of Jansa, Borstner, and Tasic. The main reason given for this was the absence of Slovene writers, so the people present said that they do not have access to any additional information. They also said that, according to what has been officially announced to date, there is no reason to harbor any doubts about the work of the respective organs.

Apart from the absent Slovenes, there were also no representatives of the Croatian and Kosovo writers at the Writers Federation Presidium session today.

Kosovo Women Give Protest Petition to Popovski

LD1106224788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1830 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Parliament President Dusan Popovski today received a petition signed by 2,000 women protesting against "the ever more aggressive attacks by Albanian chauvinists in the Province of Kosovo."

The petition was handed to Popovski by a group of some 50 women from Belgrade and other towns in Serbia and the Province of Kosovo, who came to the parliament building carrying slogans with their demands written on them.

In a talk with the parliament president, the women expressed their dissatisfaction over what they said was the fact that chauvinist terror over the Serbian and Montenegrin population has not stopped since the counterrevolution of Albanian separatists in 1981.

Over the past seven years 24,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have migrated from the province, which is part of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

Popovski promised the women that their petition will be reviewed in the regular procedure.

Carrying slogans in the streets of Belgrade, the women also went to the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia where they informed Assembly President Borisav Jovic about the content of the petition, demanding that the sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia over its entire territory be ensured in the forthcoming changes in the republican and federal constitutions.

Jovic promised them that the republican leadership would do all in its power in this regard, adding that it would not accept solutions which did not guarantee equal rights and freedoms to all citizens of the republic, regardless of their nationality.

Demand To Hold Extraordinary Congress Examined

AU0906195088 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Zivojin Jerotijevic Commentary]

[Text] The intention of some newspaper commentators to shed critical light on some major questions broached at the recent LCY Conference is perfectly understandable. Our situation being as it is, emphasizing criticism is not only expected but desirable as well. However, it seems that sometimes and at some places there is some exaggeration in this respect, even some groundless incredulity and unjustified suspicion. This, above all, applies to the assessment that the demand for convening an extraordinary congress was allegedly imposed by the conservative current in the LCY. Let us hear Zivojin Jerotijevic on this occasion:

A number of our politically frustrated journalists are less and less concerned about facts, while arbitrary interpretations of facts are highly appreciated. We are slowly reaching that state of consciousness when a thesis constructed in advance has no great need of a well-argumented cover. This sorry fate is also shared by the propagandist phrase about conservatives having inspired the demand to convene an extraordinary party congress. The fact that is avoided and even completely ignored here is that this demand was in fact motivated by the need that tasks formulated in the 3-day democratic debate should be completely elaborated, clearly attributed, and given deadlines. The aim of this was to fill in the empty space in the working version of the conference's stances and to finally halt the practice of adopting and glorifying marvelous declarations out of which, as a rule, only choral chants are left as a substitute for action.

These texts interpret and represent the idea of an extraordinary congress as a kind of illegal political coercion, allegedly calculated on retailoring fundamentally and even destroying the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] concept of socialism. Therefore, the conclusion suggested is that what is involved is a kind of anti-Titoist doing, which simply is not true. It is known even abroad that in his long revolutionary work Tito was never a slave to ossified patterns and solutions that were not confirmed and accepted in social practice, nor did he passively wait for events to get ahead of him. His antidogmatic nature was constantly in conflict with stereotypes, even when his refusal of and failure to reconcile to forms and models, often imposed ones, represented political heresy. We can recall that although he was under threat of an anathema of not only an ideological nature, Tito, together with Djuro Djakovic, suspended the assessments of the situation and action program made by the official leadership of the Zagreb local party organization as far back as 1928. Tito was the one who expelled monolithic unity from party life and virtually destroyed the long-existing system of relations in the international workers and communist movement. Among other things, Tito inspired all four constitutional changes in new Yugoslavia in his constant creative search for solutions that would widen the space for democracy and human happiness. Tito would have done so today as well.

This knowledge renders meaningless these persistent attempts—by confusing topics and even by crudely forging historical facts—to discredit and denounce as allegedly conservative party elements these champions of now inevitable radical changes in the economic and political system and in the type of LCY organization and activity.

Mikulic Holds Talks in Skopje 8 June

LD1006024488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Skopje, 8 Jun (TANJUG)—The efforts and readiness on the part of all the relevant factors in the republic to resolutely implement the agreed policy in the sphere of production, market, exports and consumption, and in activities to economize in all sectors were the focus of attention of today's talks between FEC President Branko Mikulic and Macedonia's top officials. During talks held in the Presidency of the SR of Macedonia, views were exchanged on ways to implement the

latest economic policy measures, their effects on the economy, and general trends in both the country and the SR of Macedonia. [passage omitted]

Comparison of Krunic Speech to LCY Conference

AU0206144188 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 30 May on pages 1-3 carries the 10,000-word speech given by Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the LCY Conference in Belgrade on 29 May. The BORBA report has been compared with the Belgrade Domestic Service Serbo-Croatian version published in the 31 May 1988 East Europe DAILY REPORT, pages 29-39, revealing differences in the appellations in the live version omitted by BORBA, several instances of BORBA printing the abbreviation "LCY" when Krunic spoke of "the League of Communists," and the following variations and clarifications:

Page 31, column two, second full paragraph on page, sentences two and three, reads in BORBA: ...ownership and self-management. However, neither in the case of the function of the state nor in the case of other functions can we in the future mix up the role of the state with the role of workers associated in ... (rephrasing per BORBA version)

Page 31, column two, last paragraph on page continued onto Page 32, first sentence, reads in BORBA: ...a market economy in the recent discussion ... (clearing queried word)

Page 38, column one, penultimate paragraph on column, sentences one and two, reads in BORBA: ... of administrative means, transferring the entire social concern and intervention to that field, to "paid social organs." I think that .... (changing "reducing" to "transferring," adding "to 'paid social organs.'")

Correction to Krunic Speech at LCY Conference

AU0206145088 The following correction pertains to the item headlined "LCY Constitutional Conference Begins Work," and subheadlined "Krunic Gives Speech," published in the 31 May 1988 East Europe DAILY REPORT, pages 29-39:

Page 30, column two, third full paragraph on column, sentences three and four: ... state machinery and power. We are aware ... (changing "intertia" to "power" per monitor recheck)

Page 31, column one, paragraph five, last sentence: ... basic elements for the stances, that in our conditions we have ... (changing "position" to "stances" per monitor recheck)

Page 32, column one, second full paragraph on page, sentence one: ... well as the professionalism and efficiency of ... (supplying dropped word "professionalism")

Page 32, column two, paragraph four, last sentence to next paragraph, first sentence: ... associated labor, in business policy, in making investment decisions, in the distribution of income, and in the conduct of cadre policy. [new paragraph]

In the proposed ... (rephrasing per monitor recheck)

Page 33, column one, second full paragraph on column, penultimate sentence: ... problems, regional and branch antagonisms, and so ... (correcting "city" to "branch" per monitor recheck)

Page 34, column two, third full paragraph on page, sentences five and six: ... market, or commodities, or money, or work? Shall we in ... (adding "or money" per monitor recheck)

Page 35, column one, second full paragraph on column, last sentence: ... of political and social life in general ... (changing "economic" to "social" per monitor recheck)

Page 38, column two, second full paragraph on page, second sentence: ... activities at which all dissatisfaction is manifested. The ... (adding "all," changing "self-satisfaction" to "dissatisfaction" per monitor recheck)